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# The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

FRONT NAPLES Lady M. writes—  
"I shall be much obliged if you will send  
me a Colour-card, I sent to England lately  
for some small time of your Electric Green  
and Coral Pink Enamel for the outside and  
some White Enamel for the inside of some  
old bath, and I am so delighted with the  
results that I wish to order some more. Is  
the Enamel sold in gallons or as I wish  
some bed-room furniture enamelled in white  
and ivory and other colours."  
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ONE PENNY. [G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

LONDON, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1888.

110, STRAND.—No. 332

THIRD EDITION.  
"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE.  
Saturday Evening.  
LATEST TELEGRAMS.

## THE WAR RUMOURS ON THE CONTINENT.

**Alarmist Reports Contradicted.**  
PARIS, February 18.—The *Neuvel* to-day gives an unqualified contradiction to the alarmist reports lately circulated regarding the political situation. The semi-official organ declares that the Government has received no intelligence of a change for the worse in the situation, and that neither the summoning of the delegations in extraordinary session nor any special warlike preparations are to be expected.

## THE FISHERIES QUESTION SETTLED.

**Both Sides Satisfied.**  
WASHINGTON, February 18.—The fisheries commissioners terminated their labours to-day, and the treaty was signed at seven o'clock this evening. It is understood that the treaty will be submitted to the Imperial Parliament, the United States Senate, and to the Dominion Government, as well as to the Government of Newfoundland, for ratification.

**NEW YORK, February 18.**—The *New York Times* publishes a despatch from its Washington correspondent, stating that Mr. Bayard is quite satisfied with the result of the fisheries negotiations, having accomplished what he desired. According to the terms of the new treaty, American fishermen will be allowed to fish in Canadian waters, except that of taking or curing fish. The despatch adds that the headland controversy has also been settled on a plan satisfactory to Mr. Bayard, it being agreed that the three-mile limit is not to be a line drawn from headland to headland, but from a point three miles distant from the nearest shore, as is the case with the shores of rivers, the only exception to this rule being where bays are set in, when the limit is to be fixed outside a line drawn across the bays when they are ten miles wide.—Sir Charles Tupper is also represented to have declared himself well satisfied with the arrangement. He has forwarded to Toronto a sketch of the convention as signed by the commissioners.

## COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

**Loss of Forty Lives.**  
KAISERSLAUTERN, February 18.—An explosion occurred yesterday evening at the Kreusgraben coal mine, near Camphausen, in the Saar district, by which forty miners were killed. Thirty-six others were rescued.

## THE CROWN PRINCE.

**Latest Bulletin.**  
SAN REMO, February 17, 10.10 a.m.—The Crown Prince has passed a much better night. His Imperial highness is now free from headache and has no fever. The prince will rise to-day, but will not leave his room.

**4 P.M.**—The Crown Prince's progress is satisfactory. Sir Morell Mackenzie, Dr. Mark Howell, and Dr. Krause will make a laryngoscopic examination to-night.

**BERLIN, February 17.**—The following bulletin, dated San Remo, to-day, 10.15 a.m., is officially published here this afternoon:—"The wound in the Crown Prince's larynx is beginning to heal and cicatrize. The prince had more sleep last night, and was free from headache and fever. The expectoration and coughing continue."

The *Lancet* contains a full text of Sir Morell Mackenzie's report on the case of the Crown Prince. He says:—"In the month of July, whilst His Imperial highness was staying in the Isle of Wight, I pointed out to more than one of his august relatives that the danger I most dreaded was the occurrence of perichondritis at a future date, and three months later this fear was proved to be well grounded. At the end of October and early part of November, entirely fresh symptoms appeared; and at that time the local disease presented an appearance which was consistent with the diagnosis of cancer. In the middle of December, however, the unfavourable signs had passed away, and there were no longer any clinical symptoms of cancer. In my opinion, the clinical symptoms have always been entirely compatible with non-malignant disease, and the microscopic signs have been in harmony with this view. I need only add that, although in every case of laryngeal disease it is possible at the first inspection to form an accurate opinion as to the nature of the disease presenting itself, yet, in a few rare instances, the progress of the complaint alone permits its character to be determined. Unfortunately, the case of His Imperial highness is among the latter number, and at this moment medical science does not permit me to affirm that any other disease is present than chronic interstitial inflammation of the larynx, which has sent several private letters, in which he remarks that he has not found any cartilage in any portion of the slough.

## FRANCE AND TONGKIN.

PARIS, February 17.—A telegram has been received here to-day from M. Constans, French Resident General at Hanoi, stating that, in conjunction with General Beghin, he has taken measures in accordance with instructions from the Government to bring the effective of European troops in Indo-China within the limits prescribed in the Budget. No fresh despatch of troops to Tonkin will therefore take place, and the strength of the troops in Indo-China from March 1st next will be 14,000 men, 7,200 of whom will be marines.

## THE WEATHER IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

OTTAWA, February 17.—Extremely mild weather prevails in the Canadian North-West. At Fort McLeod, the centre of the ranching country, the snow has entirely disappeared, and the thermometer registers 55deg. At Winnipeg the temperature recorded is 45deg.

**THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.**  
OTTAWA, February 18.—Arbitration has commenced here to-day between the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway to settle the claim made for half a million dollars,

arising from the alleged incomplete construction of the Government section of the line in the Rocky Mountains.

## AN AMERICAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

NEW YORK, February 18.—The strike of the miners on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad is officially declared to be at an end. The leaders have notified the men to resume work on Monday.

## DEATH FROM STARVATION IN THE CITY.

On Friday, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Mr. Collier held an inquiry on the body of a man, name unknown, who died suddenly in the street. The police-constable 930 City, deposed to finding the man lying on the pavement in Primrose-street, Bishopsgate, in an insensible condition. He picked him up, and placing him in a cab took him to the hospital, where he was found to be dead. He had known the man for years as a tramp, and he had lived in the streets. For some time past he had been apparently in a state of starvation, and was in such a shockingly dirty condition that the clothing of the constable had to be disinfected. A juror: What about the cab?—The witness said he knew nothing about that.—Mr. Gardiner, house physician at the hospital, said the deceased was in a fearful condition, and the body was much diseased from exposure. It was evident that for years the man had been in a state of destitution, and death was practically due to starvation. He had evidently not had proper and sufficient food.—The coroner said it was a shocking condition of things.—The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

## RELEASE OF MESSRS. GRAHAM AND BURNS.

Mr. Cunningham Graham, M.P., and Mr. John Burns were liberated at seven o'clock on Saturday morning from Pentonville Prison. Both looked well, and did not complain of their treatment while in prison. About fifty persons assembled to welcome the ex-prisoners, who were taken over to an adjacent coffee-house, where they enjoyed a good breakfast. Mr. Graham contradicted the story that he intends to appear in the House of Commons in a fac-simile prison dress.

## THE OTLEY MURDERS.

The trial of William Taylor, gamekeeper, of Otley, who, in November, killed his infant child, in discharging a gun at his wife, and afterwards shot dead Superintendent Birkhill, was concluded at the Leeds Assizes on Friday. Prisoner was found guilty, but on account of the state of his mind, the plea of insanity being considered established, he was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

## WORKMEN'S CHEAP TRAINS IN LONDON.

The Railway Commissioners gave judgment on Friday on the application of inhabitants of North London to compel the London and North-Western and North London Companies to run workmen's trains in accordance with the Cheap Trains Act.—Sir F. Peel, in delivering the judgment of the court, said the North London Railway runs trains between Broad-street and Willesden. The railway between those places was North London from Broad-street to Chalk Farm, and London and North-Western from Chalk Farm to Willesden. The trains stopped at all stations on the way, and the stations stopped at on the London and North-Western were Loudoun-road, Kilburn, Queen's Park, and Willesden. The workmen residing near these stations and having work at Broad-street can obtain workmen's return tickets, but if they book to any other North London stations they are charged the same fare as ordinary passengers. They claimed, however, that workmen's tickets ought to be issued for those other stations as well as for Broad-street, and the question was whether, if they were not, the train service for workmen on the railway between Willesden and Broad-street satisfied the requirements of the Cheap Trains Act, 1883. Looking at the manner in which traffic was distributed over the North London and its branches, the Railway Commissioners did not see any sufficient reason connected with the working and running of trains why workmen going west of Willesden should not participate in the cheap fares as well as workmen going to Broad-street. The Railway Commissioners considered that all that was requisite for the applicants was that the route would permit the present workmen's tickets for Broad-street to be used also for intermediate stations as far as Willesden inclusive as for Broad-street, or in terms differing only by giving in the morning two trains instead of three. If the railway companies submitted terms to the commissioners as to the carrying out of the order, they would be duly considered.—Mr. Moon, in the absence of Sir Henry James, said that the railway companies would communicate with the commissioners in reference to their decision.

## DISCOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

The police have made an important discovery in regard to the large amount of furniture and other property, said to be worth over £200, which was stolen from the house of Mr. Wilson Barrett, the popular actor, at St. John's Wood, on the 16th of last month. It was feared that the chance of recovering the property was almost hopeless, but Detectives Record and Beall, of the D Division, continued to make diligent inquiries, and have at length met with success. Mr. Wilson Barrett met the officers on Thursday evening and drove in a cab to an empty house in the neighbourhood of Finsbury-square, where they found practically the whole of the stolen property stored in a comparatively small room. The furniture is said to have been purchased by an auctioneer from a man unknown. The police will at once take steps for the restoration of the property.

## THE TRAGEDY AT WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

At the Taunton Assizes on Friday, William Vernon Hitchins, son of the medical officer of health at Weston-super-Mare, charged with the wilful murder of his sister by shooting her, was found not guilty on the ground of insanity, and was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

In connection with the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes an interesting ceremony took place on Wednesday evening at the Alma Hall, New North-road, when Primo Thomas Page was installed to the third degree, the ceremony being assisted by William Bradley, K.O.M., a past grand officer. There was some capital singing, and a most enjoyable evening was spent

## THE SCENE AT A WEST-END MANSION.

Lord Howard de Walden Examined.

Startling Revelations.

At the Westminster Police Court on Friday, Major Kildare Burrows, 11th Hussars, surrendered to his recognisance before Mr. Partridge to answer the charge of assaulting Lord Howard de Walden at his residence, 100, Eaton-place, on the morning of the 4th inst. Mr. Durand Dutton appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Partridge defended. The court was crowded, and a great number of noblemen and gentlemen occupied seats on the bench, including the Duke of Portland.—After Mr. Dutton had opened the case for the prosecution at considerable length, Lord Howard de Walden, who was allowed to be seated while giving evidence, deposed: I live at 100, Eaton-place. The defendant and his wife are staying at 75, Eaton-place. The defendant married my wife's sister. On Friday evening, the 3rd of this month, I had been dining with friends—Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain Starke. I returned home a little before twelve o'clock. On nearing home I gave certain directions to the cabman. On arriving at the door of my house I saw the defendant outside walking about. After getting out of the cab he expressed a wish to say something to me. He said: "I wish to speak to you," or words to that effect.—Mr. Dutton: And what did you say?—The Witness: I said, "Will you come into my house?" and he accepted the invitation. We went into the front room on the ground floor. In consequence of my wife's serious illness I had had a spare bed put up in the adjoining room, which was the library.

## Whisky and Water.

We remained drinking whisky and water and smoking until one o'clock in the morning. Then the defendant said, "I should like to go upstairs and find out about my wife."—Mr. Dutton: At the time the defendant's wife was attending to your wife?—The Witness: It appeared so afterwards, but at that time Major Burrows appeared to be in doubt as to whether she was in the house.—Mr. Dutton: When the defendant asked that question had he ever been in your house before?—The Witness: Only to dinner. He had never been upstairs to my knowledge. When he expressed a wish to go upstairs I acquiesced and offered to light two candles to show the way. I said, "I know the house, and with a candle and my evening boots on I can go quietly." I lighted two candles, and then Major Burrows exclaimed, "You shall not go out of the room," or "upstairs."—I don't know which was the expression.—Mr. Dutton: And what did he do?—The Witness: He was standing in front of the door.—Mr. Dutton: After that what was his manner to you?—The Witness: It was overbearing and dictatorial. I don't recollect whether I made any answer when he said I should not leave the room.

## A Request to Leave the House.

A few words passed, and I said, "I must request you to leave my house." He declined to do so.—Mr. Partridge: What did he say?—The Witness: I can't repeat the words, but he refused to go. I told him that if he did not leave I should ring the bell and send for a policeman. He came from the door, and stood between me and the bell. I rang the bell, and without any further word or anything he struck me on the left temple and knocked me down with his fist. I fell on the arm of the armchair. After that he struck me several blows, but I was partially insensible, and I don't recollect how many.—Mr. Dutton: And in what position were you then?—The Witness: I was in a recumbent position. I was struck on the face, the left side of the head, the left ear, and the right cheek and chin.—Mr. Dutton: Was anything done to the door?—The Witness: I thought I heard the key turned outside as Major Burrows left the room. I then went to the dining-room window, opened it, and called a constable. At this time the defendant was walking up and down the front of the house smoking. I was bleeding very much at the time.

## Complaining of the Bench.

—Mr. Dutton remarked at this stage that he did not think it was very kindly for gentlemen on the bench to laugh at his client in the witness-box. (The observation was made in consequence of the behaviour of a gentleman who sat near to the Duke of Portland.)—Mr. Partridge said if any persons misbehaved they would have to leave the court.—Lord Howard, in answer to further questions from Mr. Dutton, said he charged the defendant, and went to the Gerald-road Police Station. From that time up till the present he had been under the care of Dr. Neville and Mr. McKellar, consulting surgeon. This was the first day he had left his room since the morning when the assault was committed. He was confined to his bed three or four days. He had no intention whatever of going to his wife's room, and he made no attempt to do so. There was no struggle between Major Burrows and himself.

## Were You Drunk?

—Mr. Dutton: Now, I want to ask you, Lord Howard, were you drunk on this night?—The Witness: No; I had had whisky and soda with my dinner and whisky and water on my return, but I was not drunk. Dr. Dickson is at the present time attending my wife. I first heard of Lady Howard's illness on Saturday, the 28th January. The witness added that he was not addicted to intemperate habits. He went to Brighton on the 17th of January. His wife, he understood, had spent Christmas with the Duke of Portland. When he went to Brighton his wife was only a little indisposed. His wife went to Welbeck the second Saturday in December, and he never heard from her afterwards. Since she went to the Duke of Portland's place he had never seen her, and the first time he heard of her illness was on the 28th of January. On the following day he came to London, but was not allowed to see her.

## "I Swore Generally."

—In cross-examination, the witness said: I received telegrams subsequently from Mr. Dickinson that my wife was dangerously ill from peritonitis, and I came to London by the first train. On arrival at Victoria on Sunday afternoon I met my sister-in-law, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Ellis, on the platform. She informed me that my wife was in a critical condition. I was not told by Mrs. Ellis that Sir William Jenner had said there was little chance of her recovery. Mrs. Ellis said that there were two trained nurses in attendance. She asked me to sleep at her house, and I refused.—Mr. Bealey: Did you use abusive language to your sister-in-law on the platform?—Not to her. I swore generally. (Laughter.) Mrs. Ellis did not reprove and rebuke me for my language. There were passengers and porters

about, but they paid no attention to what went on. I rode in the cab with Mrs. Ellis to 100, Eaton-place.

## Requested to be Quiet.

I did not abuse Mrs. Ellis immediately on entering my own house. I think I was requested to be quiet—by servants, I think. Mrs. Ellis was not in the house five minutes. I did not tell her to go. I found my wife's sister, Mrs. Burrows, was in the house, but I did not recognise her. I spoke to Mrs. Burrows that evening in the hall and in my room, but I took her for some one else. I told her to go out of my room—the dining-room. The lady I afterwards found to be Mrs. Burrows went down on her knees and said, "Do let me nurse dear Blanche" (Lady Howard). She did not say her sister, and I took her for another lady.—Miss Airey.—Did you, on that Sunday evening, use these very words yourself, "You can go and nurse your sister in hell"?—Now be careful, sir; I tell you it does not depend on one person's statement. I did not use those words, I am positive. I did not turn the lady out of the house. I said, "Go anywhere."

## "A Horror of Your Presence."

—Did the doctor tell you rightly or wrongly, that your wife had an intense horror of your presence? I think Dr. Dickinson told me, but not Dr. Cumberland. Dr. Cumberland advised me strongly to withdraw my presence from the house about nine o'clock on the Sunday when I entered the Duke of Portland and Lord Henry Bentinck called at the house. They are family connections.—Did the duke tell you he was informed by the medical men that your wife's life might be sacrificed if the house was not kept perfectly quiet? I think he said something to that effect.—Did not the duke say that if anything happened to your wife he would call you a murderer? As it was he called me a murderer, and shook his fist in my face. On the evening of Tuesday, the 31st inst., I did not speak loudly in the hall in the presence of one of the trained nurses. I have no recollection of her saying, "You are making such a noise, you will kill your wife." On the Tuesday night I was quite sober. I dined at the Carlton, and left at ten. I went direct home, and sat in the smoking-room.—Mr. Bealey: Drinking whisky and water?—Lord Howard: Probably. (A laugh.)

## The Trained Nurse—A Good Boxer.

On the Thursday night I did not send for Eliza Mitchell, the trained nurse. I don't recollect her coming to my room.—Do you recollect her being in the room with you for at least an hour and twenty minutes on that night?—The Witness: No. I don't recollect that I said to her that the doctors were liars. I recollect saying to her words to this effect, "Be honest and tell the truth. What is the matter with Lady Howard?"—By the Magistrate: This conversation took place on the Tuesday.—Mr. Bealey: You will find it was on the Thursday. (To the witness): Do you recollect asking the nurse where she came from, and her reply being Nottingham?—The Witness: I don't recollect it.—Mr. Bealey: Perhaps I can refresh your memory. Did you tell her that Bengo, the prize fighter, came from Nottingham?—The Witness: I don't recollect telling her so, but it is the fact.—Mr. Bealey: Perhaps I can help you. Did you say that you had been a good boxer in your time—in your youth—and that your nose had been broken? (Laughter.)—His Lordship: I may have said so.—Mr. Bealey: And did you further say, "Although my nose is broken, thank God, my fists are all right"? (Laughter.)—The Witness: No; I don't remember saying that. At the finish, I did not tell the nurse to go and be.—Mr. Bealey: It is only the Victoria Station expletive, you know.—To cut it short, did you not consume two whole bottles of whisky on this Thursday night, and were you not incoherently drunk? His Lordship replied that he was not drunk, and he only had a few glasses of whisky.—At this stage the further hearing was adjourned.

## PLACING OBSTRUCTIONS ON THE RAILWAY.

At Leeds on Friday, five colliery boys were remanded on a charge of placing wood and stones on a branch railway line leading from the Waterloo Main Colliery, near Temple new seam, to the main line of the North-Eastern Railway from Leeds to York. Fortunately the engine and trucks which encountered the obstruction remained in an upright position, otherwise 500 miners, who were being conveyed by the train, might have been seriously injured. The defendants, who admitted the offence, said they wanted to stop the colliery to get a day's holiday.

## THE HOME SECRETARY AND THE BOARD OF WORKS.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works on Friday the solicitor (Mr. Ward) reported the statement of the Home Secretary in the House of Commons the previous evening with regard to the appointment of a Royal commission to inquire into the working of the board, and the irregularities which are alleged to have taken place in connection therewith. Mr. Selway moved that the report be referred to the Works and General Purposes Committee, with authority to take such steps as may be necessary to comply with the inquiry to be made by the Royal commission. The board had already expressed the opinion that they would give every facility to an inquiry of this kind.—Colonel Hughes, M.P., seconded the motion. Mr. Matthews said he had received a letter from the chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works Inquiry Committee, begging him to grant a Royal commission. (Laughter.) He asked who was the writer, and the reply was "Mark Judge." The Home Secretary evidently thought the letter emanated from the board, and he was astonished to discover what had taken place. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. Fardell said everybody in the House who knew anything at all about the matter must have been amazed when they found that the Home Secretary had mixed up a self-appointed body like that which called itself an inquiry committee with an official document coming from the board. It had sent the Home Secretary last November a copy of a resolution, saying they would be pleased to assist in every possible way.—Mr. Selway ridiculed the association to which Mr. Mark Judge belonged, and said that the charges made against the board were of the most puerile character.—The motion was agreed to, and it was also resolved to ask the Home Secretary for a copy of the letter referred to.

A fire occurred on Thursday afternoon at a baker's shop in Ann's-road, Ragsdale. The fire brigade were promptly on the spot, but owing to the prevalence of a strong wind the flames burnt fiercely, and the outbreak was not subdued until the building occupied by Mr. Alfred Tremen was gutted.

## VIOLET CAMERON AND HER HUSBAND.

Lord Lonsdale in the Witness-box.

More Revelations.

At the Marylebone Police Court on Friday, David De Bensaude, 32, described as a gentleman, of King's Arms, Malmesbury, Wilts, was again charged, on remand, with wilfully damaging the area door, kitchen shutter, and breaking five panes of glass, to the amount of £5, at 14, Cavendish-road, St. John's Wood, the property of his wife, Miss Violet Cameron, and Mr. George W. B. Abrahams, solicitor, appeared to prosecute; and Mr. W. B. Abrahams, solicitor, defended.—Evidence was called to show that £4 10s. had been paid for the repair of the damage at 14, Cavendish-road. Lord Lonsdale was then called as a witness. His lordship gave his name as Hugh Cecil Lowther, residing at Carlton House-terrace.—Mr. Abrahams: Have you seen the damage at Cavendish-road, which is said to cost £4 10s.?—Lord Lonsdale: I don't know anything about it. I have not seen it.—Mr. Abrahams: As far as you know no damage has been committed?—Lord Lonsdale: I did not say so.—Mr. Abrahams: Did you not swear at Newcastle that you had committed adultery with Violet Cameron?—Lord Lonsdale: I did not swear at all.—Mr. Abrahams: But you heard Mr. Lickfold say so?—Lord Lonsdale: Probably he did, because it was true at that time.—Mr. Abrahams: Do you deny having committed adultery at all?—Mr. Lewis objected.—The magistrate upheld the objection.

## Visits to Miss Cameron.

—Mr. Abrahams: Is it true or not that you are in the habit of visiting Miss Cameron from Saturday to Monday every week?—Lord Lonsdale: Certainly not.—Mr. Lewis again objected to the questions put.—Mr. Abrahams: Well, have you visited the house, 14, Cavendish-road, at all?—Lord Lonsdale: Yes, sometimes once a week and sometimes once a month.—Mr. Abrahams: The defendant has constantly warned you not to go there, has he not?—Lord Lonsdale: No, I only met him there once, and he invited me in.—Mr. Abrahams: At Cavendish-road?—Lord Lonsdale: No, at Blenheim-place.—Mr. Abrahams: Has he not warned you since then?—Lord Lonsdale: No; I have not seen him since.—Mr. Abrahams: Did the defendant not try to give you into custody for assaulting a married woman?—Lord Lonsdale: Yes; he tried to.—Mr. Abrahams: For assault?—Lord Lonsdale: I did not say so.—Mr. Abrahams: Did you not force your way into the house and shut the door in his face?—Lord Lonsdale: No.—Mr. Abrahams: Have you not been the cause of litigation between the defendant and his wife?—Lord Lonsdale: No; I swear I have not.

## Certainly Not a Friend.

—Mr. Abrahams: Were you not on terms of intimacy with the defendant?—Lord Lonsdale: Never.—Mr. Abrahams: Did you not look upon him as your friend?—Lord Lonsdale: Good gracious! no. The first I knew of him was in a theatrical number, in which he misapplied £300. How could he be a friend of mine?—Mr. Abrahams: Do you mean to say he has not had reason to complain of you?—Lord Lonsdale: After I went to America he may have had occasion to complain of me, but not before.—Mr. Abrahams: When the money was paid at Carlton House-terrace did you tell the defendant that there was nothing between you and his wife?—Lord Lonsdale: No; on the contrary, I told him I had committed adultery with his wife. He would be in fact, that my wife had a child, aware that.—Mr. Abrahams: Why did you register the child in the defendant's name?—Lord Lonsdale: I had nothing to do with registering the child.—Cross-examined: The defendant brought divorce proceedings against him, and claimed £10,000 for having committed adultery with Mrs. De Bensaude.

## "In Discharge for his Wife's Adultery."

On July 7th last year the case was ready to come on for hearing, and on that date the defendant agreed to accept £750 in discharge for his wife's adultery. The money was paid to the defendant on that day. The defendant was also subsequently paid £350 as costs. The witness had previously paid the defendant £125 for the postponement of the hearing of the case.—Mr. Lewis: Having paid £750 for his wife's adultery, and having told him his wife had a child, did he the next day withdraw the charge of adultery and say he was satisfied of his wife's innocence?—Lord Lonsdale: Yes, that was so.—Cross-examined by Mr. Abrahams: Have you not sworn that you had not committed adultery since the Newcastle case?—Lord Lonsdale: No.—Mr. Lewis objected, and the question was not pressed.—Mr. Alfred Baylis, solicitor, Lincoln's Inn Fields, said he acted for the defendant when the deed referred to was drawn up, and he (the defendant) took that course with the witness's advice.—Mr. Abrahams: Has there been any acknowledgment of the adultery?—The Witness: I had notice from Mr. Lewis that the adultery would not be contested.

## Rumours About the Baby.

Mr. Abrahams: During the time you acted for the defendant was anything said about a child having been born?—The Witness: Certainly not. Of course I heard a rumour of the sort, but I took no notice of that.—Mr. Abrahams: When the petition was filed had you any positive—any conclusive evidence of adultery?—The Witness: I am not a jury. I would rather not answer that question.—Mr. Lewis: Is it correct that the defendant has paid you thousands of pounds for litigation between the parties?—The Witness: He has never said that. No.—Mr. Cooke said he would not allow these questions to be put, as the matters referred to had no relevancy to the charge.—John Harris and Charles Holloway were called as witnesses by Mr. Abrahams.

## No Right to Interfere.

Mr. Cooke, in giving his decision, said he was satisfied the damage done amounted to £4 10s. He had nothing to do with the rights and wrongs of the parties, except as to the damage. If the complainant objected to her husband going to her house she had a remedy by injunction, or she could bring an action for trespass. If the defendant wished to go to his wife's house he must take a right and lawful course. It had been proved that Mrs. De Bensaude was the owner of the house, and, as such, no one, whether husband or not, had a right to interfere with her. He fined the defendant 1s., and ordered him to pay £4 10s., the damage, or in default to go to prison for seven days.—The defendant said he should appeal.

An passenger train from Strood, when crossing the points near New-cross, on Wednesday night, came in collision with a goods train. Two guards were seriously injured.



## OUR LITERARY GALLERY.

DECEMBER 2nd, 1851.

By H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS.

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It is now thirty-six long years (as the man in the melodrama observes) since I first visited Paris, where I joined some student friends at the Hotel Cornille, familiar to the readers of Henry Murger's "Vie de Bohème." In giving my instructions to the waiter, or chamberman, who attended to the rooms on my floor, I told him to call me at eight every morning, or earlier if there was a revolution. Months passed, and the Second Republic, as established in 1848, still went on. I had forgotten my directions to Prosper, when suddenly one morning he knocked at my door, and on my telling him to come in, informed me that it was half past seven and that there was a revolution. Beyond the fact that the Government had been violently changed, he could tell me nothing. But there were troops in the streets, placards on the walls, and drums beating all over the place. "What more," he seemed to say, "could I want?"

I told Prosper that he had done quite right in calling me half an hour earlier than usual, ordered up coffee, breakfast, and a hasty look at the newspapers, and then going out to see what was going on. I had just done this when he came back, and on my telling him to come in, informed me that it was half past seven and that there was a revolution. Beyond the fact that the Government had been violently changed, he could tell me nothing. But there were troops in the streets, placards on the walls, and drums beating all over the place. "What more," he seemed to say, "could I want?"

People, however, came in one by one, who had read the proclamations, and these, they said, were signed by the Prince President and directed against the Assembly. I went to the Place du Pantheon, at no great distance, where, in the days of June, 1848, there had been such severe fighting between the Red Republicans and the troops under General Cavaignac. But everything was quiet, except that here and there groups of workmen were reading the proclamations and declaiming against their contents.

I returned to the hotel, and then made for the quays along the banks of the Seine, where troops were drawn up in large numbers. In front of the Palace of the National Assembly there was a small army; and on the other side of the river the Place de la Concorde was occupied by the Cavalry. The men had, for the most part, dismounted, and were regaling themselves on the ground with cold meat, sausages, and red wine, which flowed in abundance.

The Assembly had already been cleared of members, who, hearing of the arrests made in the night, had hurried to the Chamber and had there been taken as in a trap. A friend of mine had just seen a number of them marched off under military escort, and was telling me of it when the Prince President, with a brilliant staff, rode by on his way back to the Elysee. He had been showing himself to his future subjects in the hope of being received with acclamation; though, as a matter of fact, not even the soldiers had applauded him. This was ungrateful, for he had given them an excellent breakfast.

Louis Napoleon looked neither elated nor depressed, but calm and confident. He exhibited the same composure in this, the hour of his triumph (for the battle against the Assembly was already won), that I saw on his face nine years later, the morning after his terrible defeat at Sedan, when he had just constituted himself a prisoner in the hands of the Germans.

After that ride with his staff the prince showed himself no more for several days, but remained shut up in the private apartments of the Elysee, receiving messages from the generals who were directing the campaign of the Boulevards, and issuing orders in return.

On the 2nd of December, the day on which the campaign was opened, I wandered about the Boulevards in search of barricades, and, in answer to my inquiries, was directed to one that had just been found in the Rue Rochechouart, formed in a side street crossing the Rue Montmartre. It was simply a stone wall, about five feet high, and men in blouses were still building it up with small paving stones on one side, when suddenly from the other side, a company of infantry rushed towards it, and, without firing, chambered some twenty or thirty, all of whom then retired before the soldiers' attack. But at the corner of the Rue Montmartre they talked until the soldiers beginning to move towards them, they showed a tendency to retire still further. This, however, did not suit the views of one of the party, who called upon the men to keep their ground, declaring it to be unworthy of such men to give way before the first display of force.

This appeal had the desired effect, and the men in blouses, whose numbers had been constantly increasing (for the shops in the quarter were closed and the streets full of workpeople) stood firm. Now, from the Boulevard Montmartre, the mass of the barricade consisted of stones torn from the streets—the natural munitions of the Parisian mob. The gate or arch of St. Denis, standing at the end of the street of the same name, formed a stone framework, which was gradually being filled up. When the work was completed, its defenders, firing through loopholes, would fight as from behind an impassable stone wall, and until it was quite completed General Magnan had no intention of sending his artillery against it.

The Rue St. Denis swarmed with workmen, most of whom were taking no part in the building of the barricade. I was the only person in the crowd who wore a hat, and this made me think of an absurd song very popular at that time with the Paris democrats, of which the burden, freely translated, ran as follows:—  
My cap, though made from skin of money,  
Was paid for with good ready money.  
While you, of tradesmen a deceiver,  
Owe still for that tall hat of heaven.

This simply meant that the wearers of hats compared with the wearers of caps were a bad lot. Pondering on this alleged fact, I went into a neighbouring cafe, and, getting into conversation with some workmen, asked them whether there would be any fighting. They declared at first that they knew nothing about it, but, finding that I was an Englishman, became more communicative, and assured me that in another twenty-four hours "Badinguet" (the name of the workman in whose clothes Louis Napoleon escaped from the prison of Ham, now given to Louis Napoleon himself) would find himself once more in custody. The groundlessness of this prophecy became apparent when, an hour or two later, walking up the Boulevard in the direction of the Madeleine, I passed a battery of artillery at the corner of the Rue Faubourg Montmartre, and found elements of infantry occupying the upper Boulevards as far as I could see.

Continuing my walk, I met at the point where the Rue de la Paix joins the Boulevard, a regiment of lancers. I noticed on the walls placards recommending "well-disposed persons" to stay at home. But the streets were crowded with people, ladies, as well as gentlemen, who, "well disposed" or not, were for the most part well dressed. A friend whom I met in Rue de la Paix recognised one of the officers in the lancer regiment, and asked him what the meaning was of all this military display. The officer smiling shrugged his shoulders, and said he had not the slightest idea. There was nothing, meanwhile, in the general aspect of affairs to inspire the least alarm. Every one, at least in this region, seemed out for a holiday.

I had not forgotten, however, the barricade at Porte St. Denis, which had to be taken; and soon from the lower Boulevard the sound of artillery was heard. I hurried in the direction of the fire, but near the Rue Montmartre found the footpath, as well as the roadway, blocked by troops. I turned

into a reading-room established on the first floor of a house on the Boulevard des Italiens, next door to the Passage Jouffroy, and looked out on to the street.

The troops seemed much agitated, though what agitated them was not apparent. A lancer officer rode by at a furious pace, going towards his regiment as if with an order. He swayed to and fro, I will not say "like a drunken man," but like a rider with a curiously loose seat. Many persons jeered at him as he passed, and when, on the Boulevard des Capucines, before he had reached his regiment, he fell off, there was a roar of laughter, to which he replied, as soon as he had recovered his feet, by slashing some one with his sabre.

The keeper of the reading-room now asked me to say that the windows must be closed and the place shut up. I had no objection to the place being shut up, but not being a suspicious character, there could be no reason, I urged, why I should not remain. Before we could come to any understanding on this point there was a heavy discharge of artillery from the left, apparently close by, on the Boulevard Montmartre; the shells of the cannonade being at once followed by the shrill treble of musketry fire, which now spread rapidly to the right, like waves over the surface of a lake. The windows of the reading-room were smashed, and some of the bullets lodged in the ceiling. One bullet in its eccentric flight had struck a servant who was standing at an open door at the back of the reading-room, but he was not dangerously wounded.

The soldiers now forced their way into many houses where they believed, or pretended to believe, that "ill-disposed persons" were concealed, and these "ill-disposed persons" were either killed on the spot or brought out in custody to be dealt with afterwards. My reading-room, however, was left in peace.

When the firing being at an end, I went out into the street there were gusts of light to see. On the Boulevard Montmartre, the fusillade, which had been extended to the Boulevard de la Madeleine, had done comparatively but little harm, though it had struck terror into the hearts of the people. On the Boulevard Montmartre, however, the slaughter had been considerable; and at the door of each courtyard the dead were lying in heaps. One old gentleman, who had been shot in the forehead, wore a deputy's scarf, a symbol much more likely under the circumstances to attract the fire of the soldiers than to avert it.

Mr. Kinglake, in the first volume of his "History of the Crimean War," asks how it came to pass that groups of slaughtered persons were found in particular spots. My own adventure two days before, on the 2nd of December, sufficiently explains the matter. Threatened with massacre, they had tried to force their way or somehow to gain admittance into the various courtyards; and, failing in this object, had been shot down in a mass outside the gate.

Throughout this sanguinary day Prince Louis Napoleon had remained shut up in the Elysee. But he was kept constantly informed as to what was taking place in the streets, and when the time for shooting down the workmen and terrifying the shopkeepers seemed to have arrived, he is said to have found himself suddenly attacked with a severe fit of coughing, which caused General St. Arnaud, commanding-in-chief, to send to report the situation and ask for orders.

"Ma sacrée toux! Ma sacrée toux!" When the aide-de-camp reminded the Prince President that he had not yet received his highness's commands, Louis Napoleon again began to cough, and again cried out:—"Ma sacrée toux! Ma sacrée toux!"

Then it dawned upon the ingenious officer that what the Prince President had said, or had meant to say, was not "Ma sacrée toux!"—"My cursed cough," but "Massacres tout!"—"Massacres the whole lot!"

[The sketch on view in our Gallery next week will be "DEATH IN A GOLDEN SHIRT," by B. L. FARNHAM.]

On the 11th inst., eight wild wolves arrived at Mr. George Sanger's theatre, Westminster Bridge-road, and were placed in their cage or den in one of the stables at the rear of the building, where seventeen valuable performing horses were stalled. The performance in the theatre having passed off in the usual manner, and the audience dispersed, the theatre was closed, the only persons left behind being a few of the attendants and keepers of the animals. A few minutes before midnight the keepers on the premises were alarmed at hearing a most unusual commotion in the stable where the wild wolves were caged, and upon entering to their horror they found that the animals had escaped from their cage and were attacking the celebrated mare Shrewsbury in a most ferocious manner, tearing the flesh from the neck and abdomen. One of the keepers, named Taylor, perceiving the danger the remaining sixteen horses were in, with marvellous coolness and bravery entered the stable, and, notwithstanding that several of the wolves attacked him at intervals for his intrusion, he succeeded in getting the other sixteen horses out of the stable, while the wolves were engaged devouring the carcass of the horse which they had killed. A large and massive iron gate was placed at the door of the stable in question, where the wolves were caged with the remaining portion of the horse's carcass, which they continued to devour. Mr. George Sanger says he believed the wolves were let loose by the malicious act of some evil-disposed person. Two grooms were discharged on Saturday morning, and Mr. Sanger finds that these two men took the continental train from Charing Cross on the Sunday. The wolves were secured on Monday afternoon. A new large iron cage had been received, and the door at one end of the stable into which the wolves had escaped was opened, being guarded by a party of men armed with sticks, who drove the wolves to the opposite side until the cage was placed in position. A barrier was then fixed to guide the animals into the cage. For some time the wolves sullenly refused to enter the cage, but they were eventually driven in and secured.

EXTRAORDINARY BEHAVIOUR IN HYDE PARK.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court, Timothy Kelly, 29, described as a labourer, of no home, was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner in Hyde Park, also with wandering in the same place without any visible means of subsistence. Police-constable Moody, 780 A, said that shortly before eight o'clock in the evening he was called to a certain place in Hyde Park, and on entering found the prisoner in a state of nudity. He said his clothes were not sufficiently good to enable him to apply for work. He had neither home nor friends. In reply to Mr. Newton he said he was in such a filthy condition that he was ashamed to go about. He did not expose himself in public. He came from Ireland, and had been in London about three months.—He was remanded for inquiries to be made respecting him.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

At a meeting of the St. Giles' Board of Works on Tuesday morning, the clerk reported that he had written to the secretary of the St. Giles' Registration Committee, in answer to a communication from him, asking for information as to the number of persons resident in the district out of employment, and stated that the letter had been returned through the Dead Letter Office, marked "Gone away."—It was thereupon resolved that no further action be taken in the matter, and that a communication be addressed to Colonel Dunoon M.P., informing him that the board will put in hand as soon as possible the paving and sewer works proposed to be carried out during the ensuing year.

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## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE JOURNAL OF DECORATIVE ART. Vol. VII. Published by Henry Vickers, 317, Strand.—This volume contains all the monthly issues of the journal during 1887, and a very handsome book it makes, the binding being in excellent taste, and both paper and printing beyond fault finding. The work is mainly intended for art workers, but amateur decorators may also study it with much advantage, the instructions being ready, comprehensible and the innumerable examples, marvellous of clearness. Not to be behind the times, the publisher has begun since the New Year to add coloured plates to the other features of the journal, an innovation calculated to enhance its popularity. It is well worthy of support.

THE ROWING ALMANAC FOR 1888. Edited by "Argonaut." One vol. Published at the Field Office, 346, Strand.—This annual has been somewhat profanely called "the rowing man's Bible." We hope it is never that, but undoubtedly the handy little compendium very often forms nearly the whole library of those who go down to the river on boating thoughts intent. No wonder, either; it contains, in small compass, a whole reference library in connection with the matters on which the oarsman's thoughts delight to dwell.

That admirable organisation, the Loyal and Patriotic Union, has forwarded to us advance copies of a series of pamphlets dealing with events in Ireland since last September. We cannot too strongly commend this authentic literature to our readers. Compiled with the greatest care and with the strictest regard to accuracy, the pamphlets give a faithful picture of the dreadful condition to which the sister isle has been brought by the terrorist conspiracy. Thank goodness! it will soon be over! The cause of Socialistic anarchy and crime is on its last legs, and another hard blow or two will bring it down with a run.

The February part of the Young Ladies' Journal of illustration which makes still more attractive a long list of contributions of a high order of merit. In addition to three continued stories, there are detached articles by James Russell Lowell, Theodore Roosevelt, General Sherman, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, and a score of others bearing more or less well-known signatures. Perhaps the most attractive articles for the general reader are "Ranch Life in the Far West," "Pictorial Art on the Stage," beautifully illustrated on almost every page, the latter by Evangeline and Edwin Blashfield. In many places besides America, General Sherman's "Grand Strategy of the War of Rebellion," and "Abraham Lincoln: Premier or President," will be read with interest, and those who love mystery will find Dr. Buckley's paper on "Astrology Divination, and Coincidences" very curious.

The February part of the Young Ladies' Journal is fully up to the average. It has two choice coloured sheets—one of fashions and one of fancy work, a supplement of fashions and patterns, some good serial stories, several interesting complete stories, plenty of fancy work illustrations and directions, and many other things, all of which are new, and many appear to be very economical.

"Song of the Lighthouse" is the title of a capital song which has been sent us by Weekes and Co., of 14, Hanover-street. Among other numbers worthy of praise from the same publishers we may mention "The Ena March," by A. S. Thompson, which is dedicated by Royal permission to the infant Princess of Battenberg, and a polonaise for the pianoforte by Joseph C. Bridge. There are also some fantasias on popular national airs for violin and pianoforte, by W. H. Birch, which should take the public ear.

VAMPIRE SUPERSTITION IN SERBIA.

The Pester Lloyd reports from Belgrade what narrowly escaped being a fatal case of shameful superstition. The police found some nights ago, lying in the street, the body of a man apparently frozen to death. Efforts to revive him failed, and his identity having been ascertained, he was handed over to his family for interment. The cemetery was a considerable way distant; and as it was being reached the driver of the hearse told the "pope" who attended for the religious service that he heard some noise in the coffin. The driver, and others drawing near also heard the noise, and all ran away lest a vampire should issue from it and attack them. The driver, terrified at finding himself alone, turned about and drove the hearse to the nearest police station. By this time the knocking was distinctly audible. The coffin was forced open, and the man was found alive and in a very exhausted state. He complained pathetically of the attempt to bury him despite his remonstrances. He was taken to the hospital, and soon nearly recovered. It seems he had been spending the evening with some boon companions, and wandering in a state of intoxication fell and became insensible from the fall. Probably the jolting of the hearse revived him. It is a superstition in Serbia and among many Slav people that when a man dies suddenly, his spirit returns as a vampire and preys on his nearest relatives and friends.

ALLEGED CRUEL FRAUDS.

Before Mr. Saunders, at the Thames Police Court, Louis Pantlin, 32, described as a house agent, of 288, Burdett-road, Mile End, was charged on a warrant with obtaining various sums of money from different persons by means of false and fraudulent pretences; and Miriam Pantlin, wife of the above, and Alfred Elkins, 14, Fitzwilliam-road, Clapham, were summoned for conspiring together to obtain £200 from Edward William Clegg, of St. George's-road, Southwark.—Mr. Handman, who prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, said he proposed to go into five cases against the accused. The mode of procedure was something like the following:—An advertisement appeared in a daily paper for a rent collector, and was mostly worded as follows:—"Man, trustworthy, wanted for looking after house property, collecting rents, &c., cash security (£250) required. Apply, 40, Ida-street, Poplar." Applicants would answer the advertisement, and would afterwards receive a letter from Pantlin appointing an interview. At the interview Pantlin represented himself as the owner of certain house property, and stated that sometimes money to the amount of £250 would pass through the collector's hands, and therefore a security would be required. As a rule, £250 security was asked for. After the money had been deposited, an agreement was entered into between them, by which the collector was employed at the rate of 30s. or 35s. per week. In that agreement it was stated the collector's duties were to collect rents, attend sales, and make himself generally useful, and that there was to be a security of £250, or whatever the case might be, which would be returned at a month's notice. The security having been paid the collector would enter on his various duties. He would do some small repairs, receive a few rents, and for the first week or two would get his wages. After that Pantlin could not be found. His wife or Elkins would then suggest that the collector should have a charge on certain property upon the first agreement being given up, or a small sum advanced which would make the security a loan. If the collector agreed to that course he was afterwards told the debt was a civil one, and could only be recovered through the medium of the county court.—Evidence having been given bearing out the opening statement, the case was adjourned.

Sentence of one month's hard labour was passed on Thursday at the Thames Police Court on a woman named Ballard. A policeman saw her carrying a child about three years old, which was screaming loudly, and when he asked the woman what was the matter with it, she said "she wanted to get 5d. to pay for a lodging." She was taken to the police-station, and there it was discovered that, to get compassion from the passers-by, she had been cruelly pinching the poor little child, whose legs were scratched and bruised.

## A MUSIC TEACHER CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

At the Highgate Police Court, Arthur George Dixon, 30, described as a music teacher, having no fixed abode, was charged with stealing on the 8th inst., from 12, Cyprus-road, Finchley, a gold watch, a six-chambered revolver, and a tobacco pouch, value £4, the property of Mr. Harry Dixon, a solicitor; and further with burglariously breaking and entering the same house on the night of the 10th inst., and stealing therefrom a silver case and an ornamental clock, value £20, the property of the same prosecutor; and further, with being found on enclosed premises at 13, Cyprus-road, on the night of the 13th inst., supposed for the purpose of committing a felony.—Police-constable Lissad, S. Division, deposed that on Monday night he and Constable Webb observed footprints in the snow leading to the rear of No. 13, Cyprus-road, next door to Mr. H. Dixon's. In the w.e. they found the prisoner concealed, with his boots off, and the witness recognised him from a photograph as the man who was "wanted" for the robberies at No. 12. In his possession the witness found a tobacco pouch, a number of keys and pawntickets related to a gold watch, and the tobacco pouch was identified by Mr. H. Dixon.—Mr. Harry Dixon, of 12, Cyprus-road, identified the tobacco pouch as his property. His house was broken into and robbed on the night of the 10th inst., and the robbery on the 8th inst. took place in the daytime.—The prisoner, who did not ask any questions nor offer any defence, was remanded.

## UNLUCKY LOVERS.

A tragic accident is reported to have occurred to a pair of Parisian lovers. A young milliner had given an assignment to her Romeo at the parental residence, and to enable him to reach her room without having to pass where he would be seen, she knotted several sheets together by which he could pull himself up. This rope the lover seized, but the girl being unable to retain her balance fell from the third storey of the house. Romeo luckily broke her fall, but the romantic pair have, nevertheless, sustained serious injuries.

A most successful ball was given on Tuesday at the Royal Park Hall, Camden Town, by the Rutland Habitation of the Primrose League. There was a large attendance, and the whole affair was thoroughly enjoyable.

## PUBLICATIONS.

Twentieth Edition, post free, in D. WATTS ON ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS. Treatise on the cure of these diseases. By Dr. D. W. Watts, M.D., F.R.C.S., &c. London: C. Mitchell and Co., Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, and Simpkin and Co., Stationers' Hall-court.

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## THE GARDEN

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR "THE PEOPLE"]

### Cucumbers in Frames.

Anybody with a frame and the means of making a suitable hothed may start with cucumbers now. The great thing is to collect the manure into a heap, and, by means of turning and intermixing, drive off some of its rankness, so that the heat generated after the bed is made up may be mild and steady. This is entirely a question of preparation. Many persons take the manure fresh from the stable, make up the bed, and then find it is so very hot that nothing can live in it, and as soon as the heat declines it dies away all at once and becomes quite cold. This is entirely owing to want of care in getting the manure ready by mixing and turning. The manure should first of all be all shaken to pieces with the fork, mixing the fresh and the dry litter together, so that it

may blend with and steady the other. When the heap gets warm, turn it, shaking and mixing as before, throwing the outside into the centre, so that all may go through the same purifying process, and in the course of ten days or so the heap may be made up with a reasonable prospect of success.

### Planting the Cucumbers.

If there are any means of raising the plants, or if plants can be obtained from a friend, it may be desirable to get them in that way; but where the bed is warm, if a peck or so of light rich soil is placed in the centre of each light, and a couple of seeds buried about an inch in the soil, they will soon germinate and rapidly extend over the frame when the usual attention of pinching, top-dressing, sprinkling, &c., must be given. The frame must be covered up every night with double mats, or something equally warm.

### Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

All hardy border plants may be divided and transplanted now. It is necessary in the case of strong growing plants to divide and transplant every three or four years, or they lose vigour and die. On the other hand, some plants will grow for years increasing in strength with several cuts. The Christmas rose, the dicanthus and the winter aconite belong to this class. It is best to wait for a fine bright day, as then the soil does not clog up, but trickles in round the roots, and the plants become comfortably established at once. The soil should be pressed in somewhat firmly round the roots, as the roots cannot attach themselves to the particles of soil till some pressure is exerted. In the case of heavy raised beds, settle the soil, and the plants start away once more. But one reason why one person's plants fail and those of another succeed is often for want of pressure in planting.

**Planting Peas, Beans, and Potatoes.**

It is important that a good supply of each of these vegetables should be got in now; and those planted now will be nearly as forward as those planted a month earlier. Peas are not, as a rule, a success in town gardens, as they want light and sunshine to fill up the pods. Neither are potatoes profitable in town gardens, except, it may be, a few rows of some approved early kinds, and after potatoes come into market freely from the Channel Islands they can be bought cheaper than they can be grown. It is true we like home-grown produce best, but where the gardens are small and much shut in with buildings, potatoes and peas will not grow well. Beans—especially kidney beans and scarlet runners—will do better, and all kinds of greens, such as cabbages, Brussels sprouts, and cauliflowers will thrive. Chou de Burghley is a very nice green for a town garden.

**Rhubarb and Seakale**

may be safely attempted in the town garden. The former may be planted now. Plenty of rich

manure should be worked into the land. Sea-  
kale may be raised from seeds or pieces of root  
three or four inches long, planted in rows fifteen  
inches apart and one foot apart in the rows. In  
this case also the land should be well manured  
and in a nice friable condition. Plant sea-kale  
about the middle of March. I like root cuttings  
best, but seeds must be used to raise the first  
stock roots. Either use drill, dibble and a half  
inch deep and drop three seeds at intervals of  
a foot, or plant the seeds with a dibble, covering  
about the same depth. Any time in March when  
the land works well will do for planting the  
seeds.

### The Amateur's Vinery.

Usually the amateur's vinery has to do double  
duty, and all the vines and spring it is  
full of plants waiting for the flower beds and  
borders. If not already done the vines should be  
taken down, all the loose bark rubbed off, the rods  
washed with soft soap and water, and then tie  
up again. Only the loose bark should be taken  
off, as Nature intends the bark to be a protection  
to the stem, and the object of removing the loose  
covering is if left on it might become a harbour  
for insects. It requires some judgment to fit the  
house for both grapes and flowers, but if managed

carefully the thing may be done—in fact, hundreds are doing it successfully. The great thing is not to hurry things too much, and look well after the ventilation, so that the greatest amount of light may be obtained from the sunshine without drawing the plants up weakly. Cleanliness is most important; dead leaves hanging about plants or moss on the surface of the soil are all evidences of neglect which must not be permitted. There is at this season a good deal of overcrowding. I know it is very well to preach but not always easy to carry out our own teaching. I have, at this moment, more plants in my houses than I like to see, but the plants are allowed for the beds and borders by-and-by, and all that carry on the work of the soil till next month and then move on the hardest to the cold frames, where, with a mat over at night, they will be quite safe.

### Propagating Vines.

Cuttings or eyes of grape vines planted now in pots

just covering the buds with soil will form roots and develop a nice can during the season. Cuttings of the annual cut-down grapes may be planted against a wall, leaving only one eye above ground and pressing the soil around it firmly.

ADAM.

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**THE PEOPLE'S "WONDERFUL" GUINEA COLLECTION OF VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR AMATEURS AND GARDENERS.**

Packing and Carriage Free.

This collection is the cheapest ever offered, consisting of the best proved kinds only, of guaranteed growth and quality, ensuring certain success.

1 pint Peas, for succession.	1 pkt. Cucumber (Frame)
" Broad Beans	" Barker's Perfection
" " Scarlet Runners.	" Cucumber, Hardy Kidney
" " French, in	" Lettuce, Grand Rapids
1 pkt. Beet, Barker's Defence	" Lettuce, for succession
" Red	" Plant Mustard, for salad.
" Kale, Scotch.	" Melon.
" Brussels Sprouts.	" Egg Onion, in variety.

4 pkts. Broccoli, for succession.  
" " " " " "  
1 pkt. Savoy, Dwarf Green.  
" " Colewort.  
2 pkts. Carrot, in variety.  
1 pkt. Cauliflower " "  
" " " "  
4 pkts. Cress, for salad.  
" " " "

Half the above Collection, 10s. 6d., each carriage free.  
Collections for Cottagers and Small Gardeners, 5s. 6d. Descriptive Catalogues of Vegetables and Flower Seeds, post free.  
A. L. F. & D. J. W. K. R.  
(Many years with Carter's, the Royal Seedsmen).  
151A, HOLLOWAY-ROAD, LONDON.

**A CONTRADICTION.**  
TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

Sir,—I beg you will be good enough to contradict the statement which has appeared in your column to the effect that I have temporarily relinquished the editorship of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and that my place has been, or will be taken by Major White.—Yours, &c., W. H. RUSSELL.

*Army and Navy Gazette Office, February 15th.*



**WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEE.**

Mr. W. T. Purkiss is about to remove the Holborn Theatre, having purchased the surrounding property.

## THE ACTOR.

Apropos of Mr. Buchanan's adaptation of the "Joseph Andrews," which may have been in about three weeks' time, a far more interesting title was brought out at Drury Lane in 1778, with Dodd, Parsons, Baddeley, and Robinson in the cast. Apparently it was the famous novel, which was first published in 1742.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

There is really no other way of saving people from extermination. Already there is a diminution in the number of harees; so that in some parts of the country it has become quite a rare thing to see one.

Perhaps among my readers there may be one conversant with the practical details of haree husbandry. I should be much obliged to him to send me a few lines.

**OLD IZAAK.**

temperature. When it has been very cold, seen pike lying buried in the weeds in an torpid condition, and have stirred them to their retreat with a stick to see them again in the same place. Other fish bury selves in the mud—it may reasonably be supposed for warmth.

A strong and influential committee has formed to carry out the arrangements in connection with the anglers' tournament, which

**WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEE.**

This was an unfortunate commencement racing, or attempt at racing, for the week. I not say that Monday's sculling match between Wallace Ross and George Bubeur was any better. On the way from London Bridge to Putney passengers by the steamer talked about 2 to 1 on Bubeur. These odds were reduced when the lay off the dummy's location, and 6 to 5 was taken about Ross. Very early in the race, favourite, and it was found that it was a few minutes after half past two the opposition were at Putney Aqueduct, but a start delayed by Bubeur's returning to his boat. Ross won choice of stations, and took the St. Barth, which gave more shelter for the early part of the course. He looked a bit fine, and is so muscular as he was a few years ago. But seemed all right. All that need be said about the race is Ross got off with a half length start, then followed by Bubeur until the finish. The loser did not, at any time, make a catch. Ross was allowed to lead by half a dozen lengths. Craven Steps, and the performance was most creditable.



**A DUBLIN DIVORCE SUIT—SHOCKING ALLEGATIONS.**

favourable; and he did not think that the authorities of South Kensington were content with playing in this revision any real reduction in the grants, to the injury of the smaller schools and classes, or that elementary work would be less rewarded than advanced work.—A discussion followed, after which a paper was read by Mr. C. S. Dawson on "The Objects and Aims of the Society of Arts Teachers' Association."

**SCARCELY WORTH STEALING.**  
At Dartford on Saturday, Valentine Atkinson was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour, for stealing an axe from his employer's Farnham. The prosecutor asked for leniency.

and said he would not have charged the prisoner but the police told him he must. Atkinson, who produced testimonials from Army officers, stated that he received 18s. per week, and that he had a invalid father to keep.

On Saturday morning, Stephen Hayman, aged 35 years, a warehouse porter, residing at No. 36 Walworth-road, attempted to get on a tramcar going in the direction of the City, but being in

formed by the conductor that the car was full and alighted and walked towards the pavement, but before he could step upon the kerb he threw up his arms and fell to the ground. Dr. Frank Reid, No. 433, Walworth-road, who was fetched pronounced life extinct.



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PRESERVER OF FREEDOM, AND MAY BE CALLED  
'THE PEOPLE.'"—Vicar of Wakefield, chap. 12

On Tuesday last the time of the House of Commons was largely taken up with a discussion as to the nature of those privileges—or, at least, one of them—which members of that House possess, or are said to possess. Mr. PICTON, who is one of the members for things in general, as they have been aptly termed, rose to refer to the recent arrest of the three Irish members, Messrs. PYNE, GILHOOLY, and P. O'BRIEN, and quoted precedents to show that it was a gross breach of privilege to insult or interfere with a member when going to or from the House. The SPEAKER, however,

interfered, and refused to allow Mr. PICTON to move any resolution regarding two of the members in question, Messrs. GILHOOLY and PYNE. "Privilege," the SPEAKER ruled, "cannot be pleaded to an arrest on a criminal charge nor to the administration of civil justice. Therefore, inasmuch, as the SPEAKER had been duly informed by an official intimation that Messrs. PYNE and GILHOOLY had been arrested on a criminal charge, he could not permit Mr. PICTON to raise any question of privilege as concerning the cases of those gentlemen. With regard to Mr. P. O'BRIEN, on the other hand, the SPEAKER ruled that there was a case for explanation, and that Mr. PICTON was within his right in calling it a matter of privilege. The SPEAKER, of course, could not do otherwise in the case of the member for North Monaghan. The arrest of Mr. O'BRIEN was a mistake; a mistake, no doubt, of absolutely no importance whatever, and one which Mr. O'BRIEN

would certainly have treated as an excellent joke if he had not perceived that it might be possible to make political capital out of it by treating it seriously. With a view to this political capital, Mr. O'BRIEN and his friends straightway fell into a fine frenzy, and loudly protested that the lawful liberty of members of Parliament was being stifled by a tyrannous Tory majority, that no member was safe, and that such violent breaches of Parliamentary privilege had never been known since the days of CHARLES I. Well, a mistake was certainly made, and a mistake which, though practically unimportant, was nevertheless to be regretted. The HOME SECRETARY pointed out that the police had made an ample apology to Mr. O'BRIEN; and he repeated that apology on behalf of the Government. In spite, however, of this courteous and pacific attitude on the Ministerial side, no less an important person than Mr. GLADSTONE himself spoke in favour of referring the case to the Committee of Privileges. That Mr. GLADSTONE should have thought fit to take up the

line is a striking proof of the effect which association with the Irish party, in the House and out of it, has had upon his sense of the fitness of things. Until that association caused Mr. GLADSTONE to entertain his present exaggerated views of the magnitude of Irish grievances, he would have perceived that the O'BRIEN incident was too utterly paltry to excite anything but laughter. As the Committees of Privilege that ever sat at the Parliaments ever held cannot prevent a policeman from occasionally laying his hands on the wrong man's shoulder. The spectacle of a statesman of Mr. GLADSTONE's calibre gravely doubting whether Parliaments and institutions have not received a serious blow by a momentary muddle as to the identity of an Irish "item" is exquisitely ridiculous. The House, of course, refused, without a division, to agree with Mr. PICTON that the arrest of Mr. O'BRIEN was a high infringement of the privileges of Parliament, and carried, by a majority of ninety-five, the ATTORNEY GENERAL's amendment regretting the occurrence, but, at the same time, declaring unnecessary to proceed further in the matter.

The true meaning of all this Irish anti-English Separatist irritation must be looked for elsewhere than in the O'BRIEN incident. The arrest of Messrs. PYNE and GILHOOLY, the real object of their wrath—wrath which would have been poured out on the heads of the tyrant Tories but for the extinguisher put upon its flames by the SPEAKER. Messrs. PYNE, Mr. GILHOOLY, and their friends have been cruelly undecieved by the police. The patriots have been skulking in holes and corners for weeks and months past, under the impression that if they could only evade arrest until Parliament met they would be able to plead privilege and would be out of reach of the law. The absurdity of the notion that a person charged under the criminal law can escape arrest because he is a member of Parliament is patent. If the lamented JOE BRADY or any other notable criminal happened to have been a nominee of Mr. PARNELL at the time when he was "wanted" at Scotland Yard, is it conceivable that he would have been allowed to escape?

The announcement that the British, Canadian, and American commissioners have succeeded in devising a settlement of the vexed question of the Canadian fisheries is a welcome news indeed. Not that we ourselves ever doubted that the commissioners would arrive at satisfactory conclusions. Our readers will remember that when Mr. Chamberlain sailed for America we predicted a successful return for him, and congratulated this country and the Dominion of Canada on the selection which had been made of a British commissioner. Until full official information comes to hand as to the text of the proposed treaty—which treaty will, of course, have to obtain Parliamentary approval in England, Canada, and America—it is impossible to do more than to express our satisfaction that the commissioners have been enabled to draw up a document likely to allay the long-standing international irritation. We may, however, felicitate Mr. Chamberlain on having falsified the malevolent predictions of those political opponents who, putting party above patriotism, strove so hard to discredit him at the outset of his difficult and delicate task.

The return of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to the Cabinet is another fair subject for congratulation both to the Government and also to Sir Michael himself. His health, even in its improved condition, would probably not permit him to stand with impunity the tremendous strain which falls to the lot of the Irish Secretary in these troublous times—a strain which Mr. Balfour is supporting with such conspicuous courage and success. But there is no reason, we trust, why Sir Michael Hicks-Beach should not perform to general satisfaction, and without injury to himself, the duties of President of the Board of Trade, in which office he is to replace Lord Stanley of Preston. The return of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach puts an end to the absurd rumour which have been current in the Separatist press to the effect that he is opposed to the Ministerial policy. Sir Michael is too well known as a man of integrity and independence for any one to suppose that he would join the Government with which he could not in all essential points agree. And if he has any fault to find with matters of detail, the Cabinet can only be the better for his fearless yet friendly criticism.

**A LAZY, LOAFING BLACKGUARD.**  
Mary Green, aged 31, a clean, respectable-looking woman, with a child in her arms, was charged at Southwark Police Court on Thursday for placing herself in a public thoroughfare for the purpose of begging.—Joseph Bosley, one of the principal officers of the Mendicity Society, stated that at 8.30 p.m. on Wednesday he was in Blackman-street, Borough, where he saw the woman standing in the road with a baby 2 months old in her arms, and two boys respectively 7 and 6 years of age, at her side; she was begging of foot passengers, and having secured her relieved by several people he took her into custody, and found 1s. 2½d. upon her. She gave her address as 110 Upper St. Giles, Southwark, and the officer repairing there a man described the knowledge of her until Bosley told him the woman and children were in custody, when he admitted that his name was Green and that she was his wife. The officer stated that he was a strong, able-bodied man, and the room looked fairly comfortable, a large fire burning in the grate, and a young woman and the man's brother being there. He stated that the man ought to be in the dock instead of the woman, as he had done no work since August last; could find no one who could give him a character, and he had ascertained that he had made an attempt to do any work, and give this poor woman and her children out into the streets to keep the home going. Both she and her children were scrupulously clean, and he heard that she paid them every care, and she bore the character of being a kind, attentive mother, while no one had a good word to say for the man. Bosley added that when he took them into custody the children were half frozen with the cold, and people were congregating around them crying shame on the police for allowing them to stand there. The officer now asked that under all the circumstances the woman should be discharged, and some means taken to bring the man to book.—Mr. Sheil asked the woman to give a character for her creature, and sent a warrant officer to the address to tell the man that unless he went into the workhouse at once with his family process would be issued against him immediately.

**THE VICTORIA CROSS.**  
A letter has been received by a gentleman at Dover from a private in the Munster Fusiliers at Burmah, in which he states that Private J. Riordan, of the same regiment, has been awarded the Victoria Cross for a very gallant act. One of the officers was surprised by a large gang of natives, and was killed by them. Riordan, for his bravery of Riordan, with his own hand cut down several of the natives. Riordan was dressed fully cut all over the body.

Lord Cranbrook and Lord John Manners received on Thursday a deputation of Lancashire M.P.'s, who urged upon the Government the necessity of dealing with rabies by an order in Council. Lord Cranbrook agreed with the views expressed by the deputation, and would give the matter his careful consideration.

[illegible][illegible]

**LAMHARA THEATRE OF VARIETIES.**  
OPEN EVERY EVENING AT 7.30.  
**TWO BALLETS.—THE BAL BALL. ENCHANTMENT,** at 7.30 and 9.30.—**ALBA**, at 11.0 o'clock. Signorina Beccati, Mlle. Casse, Mlle. de la Motte, Marie, Miss Thurgate, and Mlle. Giarocchi.  
Varieties by the celebrated Mlle. YANONI, Mlle. Beccati, Mlle. Casse, Mlle. de la Motte, Marie, Miss Thurgate, and Mlle. Giarocchi.  
The music is by the celebrated Mlle. YANONI, Mlle. Beccati, Mlle. Casse, Mlle. de la Motte, Marie, Miss Thurgate, and Mlle. Giarocchi.  
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**THE EMPIRE THEATRE OF VARIETIES, LEICESTER-SQUARE.**  
OPEN AT 7.30.—AT 8.30. DIVERSE DANCERS. ENGLISH and SIGNORINA MARILLO and SANTORI. Orchestra of Sixty Performers. VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of singing, dancing, and variety. The music is by the celebrated Mlle. YANONI, Mlle. Beccati, Mlle. Casse, Mlle. de la Motte, Marie, Miss Thurgate, and Mlle. Giarocchi.  
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**ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL.**  
MR. FREDERICK BURGESS has the honour to announce to his friends and the public that he will give a **TWENTY-THIRD DAY AND NIGHT MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC FETE** on **THURSDAY, MARCH 27th**, in the **EVENING AT HALF PAST TWO, AND IN THE AFTERNOON AT HALF PAST SEVEN, WHEN TWO IMMENSE PROGRAMMES** of the most brilliant character will be presented, assisted by a **LARGE NUMBER OF THE MOST EMINENT ARTISTS** connected with the principal West-end theatres.  
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**ROYAL AQUARIUM.**  
**ROAD-SCULLER CHAMPIONSHIP.—FINAL HEATS MONDAY, MARCH 26th.** The Flying Eagles, La Petite Amoro, Bella and Bijou, the Johnsons, Griffen and Ardel, Ida Heath, the Pinauds, Begomers, Professor Crockett, Parnegollet, Beckwith's Swimming, &c. Every afternoon at 2.30 and evening at 8.0. Admission 1s., Children, 6d.—**GREAT FAIR, the Beauty of Tunis**, all day and evening, 6d.—**LEBET SIX DAYS WALKING MATCH**, 11.0 to 11.0 Each Day, February 25th to March 3rd.

**OLYMPIA-PARIS HIPPODROME.**  
LAST TWO WEEKS.  
Manager, H. HOUCCER.  
**TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY**, at 2.30 and 8.0 p.m.  
—Programme includes: LES CIRASSIERS, Race of Arabian steeds, the Indian's Race, Comic Pantomime, and SEETH, the Great Lion Tamer, with his Eight Full-grown Lions, which, together with the Nine Baby Lions, are on view to the public during the interval.—Admission from 1s. to 2s. 6d. Doors open at 12.30 and 6.0. Box-office open 10.0 to 5.0. Seats at all Libraries.

**MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.**  
LATEST ADDITION.—Grand Group, representing the Pope Leo XIII. giving an Audience at the Vatican, surrounded by the Cardinals, the French Ambassadors, and the British and German Legations. Sole and only admission, 1s. Children under twelve, 6d. Extra Room, 6d. Open from 10.0 till 10.0.

**DANCING.**  
**EVERY MONDAY AND SATURDAY** at the HOLBORNE TOWN HALL, Grey's Inn-road, Assembly Rooms, from 8 till 11.30. Elementary Class at 8.0 o'clock.—Prospectus, E. Johnson, 26, Quillford-street, Russell-square, where private lessons are given daily. Established 1875.

**"STRAIGHT TALK" TO MEN ONLY.**  
BY MR. KENNEDY, in EXETER HALL, SUNDAY, 4.0 p.m.  
Subject: "OVERDUE." String Band, Hearty Singing, Short and bright PUBLIC-SERVICE at 7.0. Organ Recital, Choir. Everybody welcome.

**SUNDAY SERVICE,**  
IN (LARGE) EXETER HALL, Strand, at 7.0 p.m.  
Speaker, HARRY GUINNESS. Organ Recital, Choir. Everybody welcome. Subject, "OVERDUE." String Band.

**WOOLDRIDGE'S TINCTURE**  
FOR  
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND NEURALGIA.  
OF ALL CHEMISTS.

**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP**  
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.  
Greatly facilitates the process of Teething; reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and is  
**SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.**  
Depend upon it, Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and  
**RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.**  
Of all Chemists, 1s. 10d. per bottle.

**BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, and Influenza.  
Cure any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.  
Relieve the Hoarse Cough in Consumption.  
Relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh.  
Clear and give strength to the Voice of SINGERS, and are indispensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS.  
Of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors, 1s. 10d. per Box.

**THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER**  
Prevents the Hair from falling off.  
Restores Grey or White Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOUR.  
Being delicately perfumed, it leaves no unpleasant odour.  
IS NOT a dye, and therefore does not stain the skin or even white linen.  
Should be in every house where a HAIR RENEWER is needed.  
Ask your Chemist or Hairdresser for  
**THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.**  
Price 3s. 6d. per large bottle.

**FLORILINE**  
FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.  
Is the BEST LIQUID DENTIFRICE in the World.  
Prevents the decay of the TEETH.  
Removes the Teeth DIRTILY WHITE.  
Removes all traces of TOBACCO SMOKE.  
Is perfectly harmless and delicious to the Taste.  
Is partly composed of Honey, and extracts from sweet herbs and plants.  
Of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.  
2s. 6d. per bottle.  
**FLORILINE TOOTH POWDER**, only put in glass jar.  
Price 1s.

is particularly requested that communications relating to business matters shall be addressed to the **MANAGER** and not to the **EDITOR**. *Loss of time and inconvenience may thereby be avoided.*

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# The People.

**OFFICES: 110, STRAND, W.C.**

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"IN THE MIDDLE ORDER OF HANKING ARE GENERALLY TO BE FOUND ALL THE ARTS, WISDOM, AND VIRTUE OF SOCIETY. THIS ORDER ALONE IS KNOWN TO BE THE TRUE PRESERVER OF FREEDOM, AND MAY BE CALLED 'THE PEOPLE.'"—*Vicar of Wakefield*, Chap. 19.

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## PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGE.

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The true meaning of all this Irish and English separatist irritation must be looked for elsewhere than in the **O'BRIEN** incident. The arrest of Messrs. **PYNE** and **GILHOOLY** the real object of their wrath—wrath which would have been poured out on the heads of the tyrant Tories but for the extinguisher put upon its flames by the **SPEAKER**. Messrs. **PYNE**, Mr. **GILHOOLY**, and their friends have been cruelly undeceived by the police. The patriots have been skulking in holes and corners for weeks and months past, under the impression that if they could only evade arrest until Parliament met they would be able to plead privilege and would be out of reach of the law. The absurdity of the notion that a person charged under the criminal law can escape arrest because he is a member of Parliament is patent. If the lamented **JOE BRADY** or any other notable criminal happened to have been a nominee of Mr. **PARNELL** at the time when he was "wanted" at Scotland Yard, is it not







(Before Mr. Justice Chitty.)

City Summons Court.

**Mansion House.**

**Guldhall.**

clearly proved, and they would each have to go to prison for three months, with hard labour.

**Marlborough-street.**

**Marylebone.**

**Clerkenwell.**

### Thames.

secuted, had considered the case against Marion Pantlin and Elkins, the father-in-law, and thought it would be nothing more than attempting to obtain money by false and fraudulent pretences, although they were all concerned in the five cases.

—Mr. Lushington said what it really came to was that the parties were attempting to carry on a business as common cheats. He would grant summonses against Pantlin's wife and the father-in-law.

**Worship-street.**

ALFRED BLOUNT, — Henry Parfitt, 37, a horse keeper, living in Chalgrove-road, Hackney, was charged with having feloniously intermarried with Maria Green, his wife, Annie Maria Parfitt being then and now alive.— The prisoner was, however, charged by the second wife, who gave the same address in Chalgrove-road. She had gone through the form of marriage with the prisoner at a registry office at Greenwich, and she was a wife with him since. Recently, however, she had received proof that he had wife and child, and the constable in the case, 219 produced certificates of the two marriages. The prisoner, however, no witness in attendance to identify the prisoner as the bridegroom of the first ceremony, and for production of the necessary evidence the prisoner, on the evidence of the constable only, was remanded.

**Lambeth.**

**Southwark.**

purpose of pawing them. She remonstrated with him, and he threw her down a flight of twenty stairs, but she succeeded in saving the blankets, and the prisoner then took up the tongue and threw them at her, but she saved herself by ducking her head. He then picked up the poker, seized her by the throat, and said: "Now — I'll do for you!" Her brother, who assisted in the laundry, just then arrived, and her husband struck him with the poker on the back of his head, knocking him down senseless. Prisoner then began to smash up the furniture, which she said was the third home he had broken up since their marriage. — The evidence of the prosecutrix was corroborated by her brother, who stated he still suffered from the effects of the blow he had received from the prisoner, who was a most violent and drunken fellow, and never combated anything towards keeping the home. — In answer to Mr. Sheil, the prisoner said: "The rows were all caused through his wife and to do as they liked. Since the blow was given to the place he wanted to be "cock broker" and there was no peace. — Mr. Sheil told him that did not justify him in assaulting his wife, and said he would have to go to prison for one month for each assault, and he would also grant the wife a separation order.

**Hammersmith.**

HE COULDN'T TELL HOW HE GOT THERE.—Alec Dempster, who had his hand banged, was charged with being drunk, and breaking a pane of glass at the house of William Hunter, house agent, of Shepherd's Bush-road.—Complainant said at half past three on Saturday morning he was aroused by a loud noise and the smashing of glass. He got up and raised an alarm by opening the window and calling "Police." He found the prisoner in charge and the window broken.—The Prisoner: I am very sorry. I was never in a police court before.—Police-constable 338 T. 1212 deposed that he was on duty in Shepherd's Bush-road, and heard the smashing of glass and the cry of "Police." He went to the house and found the prisoner in the area. He asked him what he was doing there, but he did not speak. He found he was drunk. The window was broken. He asked Mr. Paget: Can you tell me how you got into the area.—Prisoner: I don't know how I got there. It is quite a surprise to me as to how I got there.—He was explained to the magistrate that the area was entered through a gate.—Mr. Paget supposed the prisoner had got into the area and broke the window and damaged.—The prisoner replied in the affirmative, but said he had not the money upon him.—He was then ordered to stand down for the money to be paid.

**Croydon.**

STRICT CHARGE AGAINST A BANK CLERK.—William Gibbon Trenchard, a person of gentlemanly appearance, was charged as a bank clerk, of 16, Mountgrave-road, Penge, who had been apprehended on a warrant, was charged, on remand, with attempting to assault Alice Norman, a girl between the age of 13 and 15 years.—The complainant stated that she would be 15 years of age next March, and lived with her mother at 4, Woodbine Grove, Penge. On January 19th she was playing with some other girls near the Station, when the prisoner came upon her, prevailed upon them with the offer of money to go home with him. They refused, but he had supper in his bedroom. He did not assault witness, but he committed a number of indecent acts, of which she gave the details. In reply to Mr. Dennis, she said she asked to be let out of the house, and the prisoner immediately liberated her. That was before he had misconducted himself. She was persuaded to return to the house shortly afterwards, however, and asked whether she had ever been in London, the girl at first denied that she had, and then said she had been with her father to the Meat Market, and afterwards admitted that she had slept three nights in a workhouse. She did not know a man named Matchor, nor was she in the habit of standing outside the Police Station and accosting passengers. She did not know Edridge. The prisoner said he kept two men servants, and that he would employ her and her companions if they did not consent to remain in the house.—Florence Snelling, 15 years of age, corroborated a portion of Alice Norman's evidence. She accompanied the latter to the prisoner's room, and seeing two pistols there she became frightened, and asked to be allowed to go out again. Trenchard simply touched her on the breast, and ultimately allowed her to go away without any further impropriety. Witness admitted that her mother had been there several times for staying late at night with Norman.—Elizabeth, another girl, said that the prisoner—Edridge—invited her to go into his house, and offered her 25s. She refused, and did not go. She heard him tell Norman that he would give her 10s. first, and 10s. afterwards. Norman agreed to accept it, and witness went with her as far as the door, where the prisoner again offered her 25s., but she again declined.—By Mr. Dennis she did not obtain her livelihood on the street. She did not enter a public-house with the prisoner, nor did she see him throw his money about in a reckless manner. She had seen Norman walking about with different gentlemen, from whom she had received money. Detective William Williams, Division, reported on examining the prisoner, that Edridge and Norman were frequently the company of prostitutes, and White was known as.—Sir Thomas Edridge committed the prisoner for trial at the assizes.

- **Stratford.**

**CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.**—Charles Poole, 25, a butcher, living at Woodford Bridge, was brought up, on remand, charged with embezzling the sum of £10, the moneys of his employer, Henry Busail of Woodford Bridge.—The prosecutor, a butcher, deposed that the prisoner had been in his employment as an assistant for the past twelve or thirteen months. It was part of the prisoner's duty to collect money from his customers, and owing to that he had come to his knowledge of the embezzlement. Amongst other customers was a person named Gott, who, according to the books, owed 42s. 6d. When the account was sent in it was returned with a message to the effect that the money had been paid, and a receipt in prisoner's handwriting was produced. The receipt was dated January 25th, 1888, and from other inquiries made the prisoner was given into custody.—Frisson, the adduced witness, took the money and handed it over to his employer. The bench committed the prisoner for one month's hard labour.

**Wandsworth.**

**SINGULAR PROCEEDINGS.**—Three men, named William Enoch West, Henry Rowley, and George Wood, were charged with being concerned in stealing about 2wt. of coals.—The prisoners West and Rowley were in the service of the Clay Cross Company, and on Friday were sent with two vans to deliver coals at Belmont Inner Park-road, Wimbledon. The other man was employed by the prisoners to assist them. After the coals were delivered, and while the men were inside the house, Police-constable Hollins noticed the vans standing in the road. He looked into the front van and saw some large lumps of coal about 2 cwt. and a few smaller ones. He asked the other constable waited until the prisoners came out. West got on to the front van and Rowley was driving off when he was stopped. Hollins asked him what he had in the van, and he said he had nothing but coals. Rowley said he had coals, he did not know they were in the van. Rowley also said he did not know the coals were in the van. The prisoner Wood pleaded guilty, and said West and Rowley were innocent.—Mr. Paget, who appeared not to have heard the plea of guilty, ordered the prisoners to be discharged, and said there was no evidence against them. As the prisoners and Rowley had no knowledge of the coals.—Mr. Paget gathered that there was no desire to press the charge and said it would be withdrawn.

The Worshipful Company of Leathersellers have made a donation of ten guineas to the funds of the Mission to Deen Sea Fishermen.

## SHOCKING AFFAIR AT EDMONTON ALLEGED MURDER OF TWO CHILDREN

On Saturday Mr. W. E. Barter held an inquiry at the Rose and Crown, Edmonton, respecting the death of an illegitimate male child of Dora Hart, of 206, Upper Fore-street, Edmonton, whose body was discovered in the garden at the house on Tuesday evening. The body of the twin who was supposed to have been previously been found in the back yard of the Wesleyan Chapel, in the Easter Hart, the grandmother, now stands remanded from the Edmonton Police Court, charged with causing the death of the children.—Detective-sergeant Keene stated that on Tuesday he was present at an inquest held at Tottenham on the body of the female child. The accused was also present and gave evidence. She admitted that the body was that of one of her daughter's twins, and that she had deposited it in the school grounds. She further said that the body of the male child had been given to a grave-digger to bury. He took her into custody, and she was charged with being concerned with her daughter Dora in wilfully causing the death of the child. He took her to the police station, and upon being questioned as to who the man was that she had given the other body to, she replied, "You go and ask my son Harry, and he will tell you if it can be found." In answer to the charge, she replied, "I have not laid a finger on the little dears." That same evening witness went to the house, 206, Upper Fore-street, where he found the son referred to. Witness asked him where the body of the male child was hidden. He replied, "Do you want it to-night?" Witness said he did, and Harry then said, "It is buried in the garden." They then obtained a spad and proceeded to the back part of the premises where the son commenced to dig up the earth. Witness afterwards took the spade, and when he had removed the earth to a depth of two feet, he found a brown paper parcel, inside of which was the body of the deceased. It was taken to the station, where it was examined by Dr. Jones, and afterwards removed to the mortuary.—Mr. William Jones, surgeon, of Sycamore House, deposed that on January 30th he delivered Dora Hart of two children. He stayed with her four hours. The children were alive when he left. At noon the same day when he called on her, he told that the children had been taken to Southgate and in the evening he was called to Southgate and again called. He again called. He recognized the body of deceased as that of the male child by marks on its legs. Since the body was discovered he had made an examination and found that death was due to inanition. There was no food at all in the stomach.—The inquiry was adjourned for a week.

**SINGULAR DEATH OF A PENSIONER.**—Mr. Wynne E. Baxter held an inquiry at the Shorefield Town Hall respecting the death of John Ramsey, aged 78 a Trinity House pensioner, lately living at 122, Brunswick-street, Hackney-road.—The wife deposed that on Tuesday she went to draw his pension, but the authorities refused to pay her without she produced her marriage certificate. On returning home she explained this to her husband, who became greatly distressed. Subsequently he had a fit and died before the arrival of a medical man. Dr. Greenwood said that death was due to syncope, probably accelerated by the excitement consequent on not receiving his pension.—A verdict to that effect was returned.

**DESPERADOES COMMITTED.**

The Barnsley magistrates have committed for trial two desperate burglars, named John Hardman and William Smith, both of Sheffield, for breaking into the dwelling of John Greenwood, grocer, Brookhill, Wombwell, on Sunday evening, August 22nd. Both prisoners are noted characters. Hardman, aged 48, having been sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment. In 1886 his license was revoked under the Prevention of Crimes Act at the Manchester City Sessions. The prisoner, in 1852 and 1874, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude each time at Bradford; he was also sentenced to five years' imprisonment at the Newcastle Assizes. Smith has been only twice imprisoned, twelve months each time. The evidence showed that the police authorities, having received information, secreted themselves in Greenwood's house. The burglars entered. A desperate fight ensued, in which the burglars were seriously injured.

## A MURDERER'S WILL

The will of the Cork wife poisoner, Dr. Cross, who was hanged last month, has just been disclosed, and is a remarkable document. It was prepared by the condemned man himself while awaiting execution, and without legal help. It is written in the usual legal form. The testator revoked all previous wills and bequeaths the whole of his estate to his brother, Edward Cross, of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, and William Tyndall, of London, in trust, to be disposed of as he directs, as follows:—He leaves his daughter £3,500, invested in stock, and the same amount to his son, Henry Eustace. From the foresaid sums he directs the sum of £400 sterling to be deducted, in equal shares, for the benefit of the child which was the result of his intimacy with his first governess, whom he afterwards married, just before his arrest, the present Mrs. Cross. He directs that this child, not then being baptised, shall be called John. He leaves all bequeaths to his son, Philip, Richard Cross the remainder of his property, landed and funded, subject to the payment of sums specified to his two daughters and an annuity of £80 a year to his widow, Mrs. Cross, so long as she remains unmarried. The testator hopes that with this sum Mrs. Cross may manage to take care of her babe, who, in the event of her marrying or dying, will receive from the trust the sum of £25 a year until he is 21. The convict further leaves £10 for a servant, Mary Cookson, and sets forth that if the executors declined to act he desired his family to be made wards in Chancery. The will, which is of great length, desires that none of the testator's family shall wear mourning for him. The testator adds, "They all know my contempt, and they all mourn for me in the same way." He leaves Shandy Cross the lands to his sister, Miss Cross, to be used by the family till his son comes of age. Should they tire of the place they must make some suitable arrangement. The testator hopes they will stick together, on the principle that union is strength. He hopes his children will be brought up in the Protestant faith, and adds, "the Bible, pure and simple, is the true religion." The will is signed, "Philip Henry Eustace Cross."

## A DISCOVERY OF GREAT VALUE

**A DISCOVERY OF GREAT VALUE**

THE London "Magazine of Chemistry and Medicine," is a leader, publishes one of the most remarkable for its reference to the efficacy of a marvellous discovery. The "Magazine" is written by a professional man in different parts of Great Britain have, after the most thorough and exhaustive tests given it its own opinion that this discovery is a positive cure for rheumatism and kindred evils. Among other remarkable cases they give that of one Edward Evans, in the employ of Messrs. Davey and Moore, the well-known glass bottle manufacturers, who for twelve years had been a fearful sufferer. He was treated by some of the most eminent medical men, but without success. He was sent to St. George's Hospital, Freetown, but after treatment he was discharged as incurable. He then went to Paddington Infirmary, where he remained no less than six years. From there he went to Buxton Hospital, where he was again pronounced incurable by the physicians, and was eventually discharged. At that time his legs and ankles were swollen to the most double their size; his hands also were so enlarged that he could scarcely hold anything; in fact, he was quite helpless and could not walk. One day, Mr. Evans, at the suggestion of a friend, this wonderful discovery, St. James' Oil, was applied according to directions, and in the course of a week the man was able to walk, and for the first time for twelve years to have something like a night's rest. In a fortnight from the time of using this Oil he regained the use of his limbs, and has remained cured a cured man.

The "Magazine," after citing other remarkable cures, closes with the remark that it is not to be understood as giving its own experience like these should arrest public attention, and become the subject of extensive comment on the part of leading journals.



THE DIVORCE COURT.  
A Plea of Insanity.

**WALTER V. WALTER.**—**WALTER V. WALTER.**—This was a consolidated suit. In the first place the wife sought restitution of conjugal rights. In the second suit the husband sought a divorce on the ground of her adultery with some person unknown. To that she pleaded that she was of unsound mind at the time. The point had never before been raised. Mr. Inderwick, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Searle), who appeared for Major Walter, said that there were various complicated circumstances upon the pleadings. Circumstances had come to the husband's knowledge that his wife, who had been living apart from her husband for three or four years, had a child of which he could not possibly be the father. In the year 1871 Major Walter married Miss Mary Urmostone, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Urmostone. Unfortunately, she was liable to periodical attacks of insanity, and upon some occasions it had become necessary to place her under restraint. She became very violent, and at times it was almost impossible to live in the house with her. There was a correspondence between her husband and the members of her family with respect to her, it being undesirable that she should return to her husband and children, seven of whom were living of the marriage, under the care of the father.

## She Brought an Action

An arrangement was made by which an allowance was made to her. She afterwards put herself into the hands of a solicitor, who filed a petition against her husband on the ground of his cruelty, consisting of putting her under restraint, but all that Major Walter did was with the full consent of Colonel and Mrs. Urmostone and Dr. Blandford. That suit was withdrawn, but subsequently she filed a suit for restitution of conjugal rights. In the course of the suit application was made to the Court of Chancery in reference to the custody of the children, and inquiries afterwards being made, it was ascertained that Mrs. Walter was sane. She filed an affidavit absolutely denying this, but it was found out that this was perfectly true. The child was born in April, 1877, she at the time passing as "Mrs. Scott," but who the father was could not be ascertained, so he could not be made a co-respondent. Major Walter thereupon filed a suit for a divorce. To that she pleaded that she was of unsound mind at the time, but there could be no question that she had committed adultery, although she said that she was not responsible for her actions. The learned judge then proceeded to refer to the legal aspect of the case, urging that in all the circumstances the husband was entitled to the relief which he prayed. He, however, said that there was no law to guide him, as the point had never before been raised. Mr. Justice Butt said that there was a law upon every point, but the difficulty was to know what the law was. (Laughter.) Mr. Inderwick said he ought to have remarked that there was no declaration of law on the subject. He referred to *McNaughten's* case, which went to the House of Lords (that man having shot Mr. Drummond, Sir Robert Peel's secretary), in which the late Lord Chief Justice made a remarkable speech on the distinction between

## Crime and Insanity.

Reference was also made to the *Mordaunt* case and to some authorities in America, in which there was a diversity of opinion. Major Frederick Walter, the petitioner, deposed that he married in August, 1871, Miss Mary Grace Urmostone in India. There were seven children of the marriage. In 1877 she was confined in a private asylum at Hammersmith, where she remained for six weeks. At the end of 1878 she was committed to an asylum at Brighton for a short time. After she recovered she went to Bermuda. In 1881 he was appointed adjutant to the Devonshire Volunteers. In August, 1882, she was confined at Wotton Asylum, Exeter. She left there and went to Ramsgate, but in November of that year she returned to Wotton. In the month of September, 1884, she was discharged as cured by the lunacy commissioners. She afterwards went to Dr. Phillips, at the Sanatorium at Virginia Water. From that time down to the present she had not been under restraint. The witness proceeded to bear out the opening statement of counsel, and identified his wife's signature in the book containing a registry of births. The entry contained the birth of a boy named. The name of the father was not given, but that of the mother was entered as "Grace Mary Walter." George Joshua, Registrar of Births, &c., at Kensington, gave evidence as to a lady calling upon him for the purpose of registering the birth of a child. She wished her maiden name to be entered, but he said he could not allow that as she was a married woman. He understood that she was living apart from her husband. She told him that the child was not hers. Mr. Inderwick, Q.C.: Did she say anything as to the father? Witness: She said she did not know. Mr. Swan, in practice in the Camberwell-road, deposed as to attending Mrs. Scott in her confinement, at 73, Warner-road, Camberwell. Afterwards she told him that she was the wife of Major Walter. She told him that the child was a girl, but he did not know who the father was. The jury found that at the time Mrs. Walter committed adultery she was not insane. His lordship, in granting a decree nisi, said that he entirely concurred in the verdict. Upon application it was stated that Major Walter would make some provision for his wife, and he was granted the custody of the seven children of the marriage.

## She Liked the Lieutenant Best.

**STOCKLEY V. STOCKLEY AND BARBER.**—This was the petition of Major John Taylor Stockley, formerly paymaster of the 4th King's Own Regiment, for the dissolution of the marriage on the ground of the misconduct of his wife with the respondent, Lieutenant John H. Blumber Barber, a brother officer, against whom damages were claimed. Answers were filed denying the charge, and the respondent pleaded misconduct on the part of her husband conducive to her adultery (if any). Major Stockley, the petitioner, examined by Mr. Deane, deposed that he was married to the respondent on December 6th, 1878. She was 21 at that time, and he was ten years older. There was one child of the marriage born on February 8th, 1882. He was appointed paymaster of the 4th King's Own Regiment, and went to India with his wife at the latter part of 1883 to fulfil his duties. They went to Poonah, where she made the acquaintance of Lieutenant Barber. About the middle of June, 1884, she had a stroke. Did you notice at Poonah that your wife had an attraction for Lieutenant Barber? Yes, and there was unpleasantness between us in consequence. At dancing parties Lieutenant Barber monopolized her attention. After that her manner changed towards me. In the early part of 1886 he had occasion to come to England, and his wife refused to accompany him at first, but after the intervention of Colonel Le Touche, a magistrate at Poonah, she consented. She had said that witness wanted to murder her, and wished also to put her into a lunatic asylum. He promised upon their return to England that they would live apart. Sometimes she was affected in the head owing to the stroke, in consequence of which she became very excitable. They left India on April 12th, 1886, and arrived at Portsmouth on April 5th. He was now paymaster at Maidstone Barracks.

## He Broke His Word.

Subsequently he got possession of a telegram from Lieutenant Barber, which was intended for his wife, making an appointment. In the course of their visit to London she stayed at another hotel. Upon one occasion he traced her to the Continental Hotel, and he went there with her brother, Mr. Gabbitt. He found his wife and Lieutenant Barber together in a private room. Subsequently Lieutenant Barber made a written promise, on his word of honour as "an officer and

a gentleman," not to have any communication, direct or indirect, by letter or otherwise, with Mrs. Stockley for six months. Witness had repeatedly asked her to live with him again, but she always refused. Did you receive a letter from your wife in these terms: "I wrote for the last time. I have left you for ever. You can suit yourself free. We could never have come together again. I am living with Mr. Barber as his wife. I asked him to come with me. He did not in any way influence me." Did you receive that letter? I did. Have you in any way treated your wife with unkindness or neglect? Never. Or thrown her into the society of Lieutenant Barber? No; I have not. I did all I could to prevent it. Evidence was then given that at the Stag Hotel, Datchett, the respondent and the co-respondent lived together as man and wife. In regard to this charge there was no defence, but Mr. Hayford, Q.C., who called no witnesses, addressed the jury in mitigation of damages. The jury, after a brief consultation, found for the petitioner, and assessed the damages at £200. Mr. Justice Butt granted a decree nisi, with costs, and custody of the child, and upon application directed that the damages be paid to the petitioner.

## THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A QUARTERMASTER AT PORTSMOUTH.

The Portsmouth coroner resumed his inquiry on Thursday into the death of William Eugene Blamie, late quartermaster of H.M.S. *Goodwin*, who was drowned in the harbour under mysterious circumstances on the 5th inst. Several other witnesses gave evidence, but no further information could be obtained as to how the deceased got into the water. The coroner, in summing up, said there was no evidence that the deceased had met his death through violence, although there was a mystery surrounding the case. On the other hand, it was feasible that the deceased accidentally fell into the water. He praised the conduct of the seaman Griffiths, who, in spite of the dark night and strong tide, made a heroic attempt to save the deceased. The jury returned an open verdict of found drowned, and recommended Griffiths for the Royal Humane Society's medal.

## A PIN IN A BUN—CAUTION TO BAKERS.

A singular case came before Mr. Arthur Powell, deputy-judge of the Greenwich County Court on Thursday. A widow, named Harriett Atwood, of 52, Selcroft-road, East Greenwich, sued Robert Charles Volmann, of 11, High-street, Deptford, baker, for damages, medical attendance, and loss of time caused by a pin sticking in her throat. Plaintiff stated that she went to the defendant's shop and purchased a Bath bun. It was not put in a bag, and she was eating it in the street. When she had eaten half of it she felt something stick in her throat, and at once went to a house close by and asked for a drink of water. After obtaining it the pain became intense, and she went to Dr. Tabb, who, after trying various experiments for nearly an hour, succeeded in getting a pin out. She had suffered severely through it. Mr. Moss submitted that there was no case of negligence, and called defendant and his man, who swore that no pins went near the bakery. The judge said the pin might have got into the flour. Of course it was an unfortunate accident for both parties, but he must give a verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed and costs.

## AN ARCHDEACON BREAKING STONES.

A number of the unemployed in Sheffield have been engaged by the highway committee at the corporation stoneyard, and as these men are mainly cutlery artisans they complain that they have suffered severely from the work. Archdeacon Blakeney, D.D., the vicar of Sheffield, accompanied by the Rev. F. W. Goodwyn, vicar of Sharrow (where the unemployed marched in procession to worship last Sunday), proceeded to the stoneyard to see for himself the nature of the work. Having watched the men for some time he asked to be permitted to try his hand at the task, and Mr. Goodwyn and himself set to work at stone-breaking. The men ceased their work to watch the archdeacon and his brother clergyman, their verdict being that the archdeacon framed well, "one of them understanding to give him a character." The archdeacon, who is a "stone-breaker," was not long in getting the work done. He was engaged, though he rejoiced to see their willingness to accept any honest labour to provide for their wives and children, although some of them could only earn about 8d. a day. He had "tasted" it a little, and he found it hard work; but he was encouraged by the man he was assisting promising him "a good character." He would be proud to possess such a document, and would have it framed and put up in his study. He encouraged them to persevere, and hoped the time would soon arrive when the men would find employment at their respective trades.

## A LANDLORD ASSAULTING HIS LODGER.

In the Westminster County Court on Thursday, before Judge Hayley and a jury, the action of Quickstoft v. Sheldrick was disposed of. The plaintiff was described as a German gentleman, who, when in London, lived at Marlborough Mansions, Victoria-street, Westminster, and was the defendant, who is the housekeeper of the Mansions, damages for assault. Plaintiff's case was that on the 2nd of December he was going to complain to his landlord of the undignified treatment he had received at the hands of the defendant's wife, when he was met at the foot of the stairs by the defendant, who struck him a violent blow on the head, knocking him down, and breaking one of the small bones in his ankle, in consequence of which he was confined to his room for a month. Cross-examined: He considered he was a mild-mannered man; it was not true that he was in the habit of flourishing sticks in people's faces. The damage with the housekeeper, who is the housekeeper of the Mansions, damages for assault. 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## "THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

A fund for the Lewis cottages is being raised in Glasgow.

A great university in Chicago is promised by one of the city's millionaires.

Lord Randolph Churchill's visit to Birmingham is fixed for the 28th of March.

Large icebergs have recently been passed in the Atlantic.

The bonus which Messrs. Bass and Co. have given to their employees amounts to £12,000.

The Right Rev. W. Walsham How, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Bedford, has been appointed to the bishopric of Wakefield.

The will of the late Lord Wolverton has been proved. The value of the personal estate only is set down at £1,820,338 9s. 6d.

Mr. Blaine has notified his withdrawal from his candidature for the Presidency of the United States.

The Boundary Commissioners have not decided to recast the counties on the lines of the existing poor-law unions.

There were shipped 6,000,000 bushels of wheat from Manitoba and the North-west up to the end of January.

The high price of the license, \$1,000, is materially reducing the number of liquor saloons in St. Paul.

The religious condition of South London was seriously considered this week at a Camberwell conference of clergy and laity.

The Lord Mayor has nominated Mr. Alfred James Newton, of 8, Leadenhall-street, as one of the sheriffs for next year.

At Clerkenwell Police Court, George Mason has been committed for trial on the charge of having stabbed his wife in the face with a dinner knife.

North Carolina is a state without cities. Wilmington, its largest town, has only 19,000 people; Raleigh, 13,000; Charlotte, 9,000; and Asheville, 8,000.

The jubilee shillings are scarcer even than was thought; i.e. 3d. is being offered for them by advertisement now, and twice that can be got by those who bargain for it.

At the Abbeyleigh Petty Sessions, Captain Despard, secretary to the Queen's county grand jury, was fined £10 for shooting game without having the necessary license for so doing.

The first ferry steamer of a new line, which it is hoped will be a ruin to the Green and White Line, in a couple of months, was launched on Monday.

Instructions have been given by the Earl for the appointment of a commission with a view to the remodelling of the laws affecting the alliances of members of the Imperial family.

A coroner's jury has returned a verdict of wilful murder against Alice Middleton, 19, of Rotherham, who is charged with having murdered her eight months' old child.

A man named Patrick Campbell, a stevedore, was seen to fall from his seat during a service at St. Augustine's Church, Drogheda, on Sunday, and when lifted up he was found to be dead.

An old woman of 69, named Jane Whitaker, had been allowed leave of absence from Clitheroe Workhouse to visit her friends in the town. Her body was afterwards found in a brook in which the water was only a few inches deep.

The Rev. F. Staunton, rector of Staunton, Notts, was journeying from London when he was suddenly taken ill at Grantham. He was removed to the George Hotel, but died almost immediately.

The snow slides on the Canadian Pacific have caused great loss of life. At Pallisat Station, British Columbia, of twelve unfortunate fellows caught in a slide, only one was dug out alive, and he afterwards succumbed.

The populace of Amite City, Louisiana, were so aroused by the crime of Benjamin Edwards, a negro, who had criminally assaulted a white girl, that, rescuing him from gaol, they expeditiously lynched him.

At Birmingham, James Street has been remanded on a charge of stealing £117 from a widow named Mary Few. Prostitute lived the life of a recluse and miser. Her house was broken into, and the thief discovered £117 in gold and silver concealed in an iron pot hanging in the pantry.

The body of a Joigny watchmaker has been found in a terrible manner, floating on the banks of the Yonne. It is now surmised that the unfortunate fellow was enticed by a woman to the bank of the river and there murdered and cut to pieces.

The Scotch town of Larkhall possesses a 111 years old veteran. Michael Smith was born at Auchnaguran, and he was married in his 42nd year—in 1818. Eleven children were born, the eldest of whom would have been sixty-nine years of age had he been alive.

At Leeds, George Alfred Poyser, schoolmaster, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for having forged receipts upon the Yorkshire Penny Bank, by which means he had defrauded the bank to the extent of £400. Poyser fainted on hearing the sentence.

In the Queen's Bench Division a rule nisi has been granted calling upon the Rev. J. H. Rose and eight other gentlemen to show by what authority they exercise the office of commissioners under the Public Libraries Act for the parishes of St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell.

Mr. H. L. Ellington, who has been several times examined on the charge, again appeared this week at the Mansion House, charged with having conspired with another person to defraud his partner, Mr. J. T. Aldred. The Lord Mayor said the prosecution had failed to make out their case, and dismissed the summons.

The action in the Probate and Divorce Division of Robinson and Leveson v. Robinson and Wraith, regarding probate of the will of the late Miss Mary Ruedell, was tried this week, and an agreement was entered into that a verdict for plaintiffs should be taken, each party paying their own costs.

The case of the Rev. Niblock Stuart, who was charged with mutilating a book at the British Museum, came before the magistrate at Bow-street this week. Mr. Stuart did not appear, and it was stated that he was in such a depressed condition of mind that he was scarcely responsible for his actions. A fine of £5 was imposed.

A prize fight of a desperate character took place on Monday at Whitehorse Wood, in the neighbourhood of Conington, between a well-known character of that place called "Warby" and Guy, a native of Bradley Green, for the sum of £25. Guy proved victorious, and left his opponent disabled after twenty-two rounds.

Intelligence received at Ottawa from Victoria, British Columbia, states that in the Legislative Assembly Mr. Humphrey had charged the Hon. R. Dunsen, the Premier, with treason against Queen Victoria, on the ground that he was aiming at the annexation of Vancouver Island to the United States, and moved for the appointment of a Royal commission to investigate the matter.

Joe Thompson, a negro, was under sentence of death at Tahlequah, Indian territory. But he managed to break out of gaol, and sought refuge with another death-sentenced convict who had escaped. The sheriff surrounded their hiding-place, and a battle ensued, which resulted in the death of six of the attacking party and one of the refugees. The other is still at large.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., and two colleagues, who had been recently released from imprisonment in Ireland, arrived at Euston-square on Monday. A large number of members of Gladstonian Radical and Home Rule clubs of the metropolis assembled, and escorted them through the streets to Hyde Park, where a meeting was held and an address was presented. In the evening the

same gentlemen were entertained at dinner at the Criterion.

North Wales means to send a silver wedding present to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The demand for sailors at San Francisco is reported in excess of the supply.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office on Tuesday.

Nelson Cardwell, a coloured man, died in Greensboro, N.C., recently from the effects of a spider bite on the neck.

A house being built opposite the Agricultural Hall, Islington, fell on Tuesday, burying four workmen in the ruins. All were seriously injured.

Owen Martin was sentenced to twelve months and his wife to six months' imprisonment at the Belfast Police Court for harbouring deserters from the Army and inciting others to desert.

The Kennington Cycling Club has changed its London headquarters from the Cook tavern, Kennington-road, to the Pilgrim tavern, Upper Kennington-lane, S.E.

Joseph Moccio, an Italian barber, residing in New York, wanted to leave the city. His wife, however, refused to accompany him. Exasperated, he shot and killed her at the house of her parents.

The Rev. Benjamin Wood, pastor of a Baptist Chapel at Bradford, suddenly fell dead whilst giving out a hymn at a prayer meeting on Monday night.

Prince Napoleon has been asked by M. Paul de Cassagnac to order his son Louis to leave the Italian Army, on the ground that Italy is being openly organised against France.

George Beaseley, who was sentenced to penal servitude for life sixteen years ago in connection with a murder at Spennymoor, has been granted a free pardon.

At Leeds Assizes, three men found guilty of robbing with violence Alfred Bellwood, a master corn miller, were sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, and ordered to receive twenty lashes with the "cat."

Edward Lannigan, a labourer, has been remanded at Jarrow Police Court on a charge of wounding his father, Patrick Lannigan, by thrusting his forefinger through his cheek, in addition to striking and kicking him.

A spark from a cigar dropped into a can of blasting powder which four men were dividing in a boarding-house in Galitzin, Penna. An explosion occurred, the house being demolished and two of the quartette being fatally injured.

After nearly seventy years' service in the Inland Revenue Department, Mr. R. Adair has retired. Sixty years since he was appointed distributor of stamps in the Maryport district, and he has held office without intermission until a few days since.

The borrowing by the Acton Local Board of £21,000 for the purchase and laying out of twenty-five acres on the Uxbridge-road in Acton Vale for a public recreation-ground has been sanctioned by the Local Government Board.

A deputation waited on the West Ham Town Council on Tuesday and expressed their concurrence in the action taken by Mr. Bagallay, the stipendiary magistrate, in the case of Annie Coverdale, who was arrested by Constable Bloy.

Towards the building fund of the Great Northern Central Hospital the Worshipful Company of Salters have given £105, and to the maintenance fund the Company of Leathersellers have contributed £21.

Frank Farrow, a driver in the employ of the London General Omnibus Company, has been fined by the magistrate at Westminster for abusing a conductor who had refused to pay him "extra" money out of the fares.

At Liverpool a verdict of accidental death has been returned in the case of a football player whose throat came into violent contact with the elbow of another player, death resulting after an operation.

A most determined attempt at suicide is reported from Paris. The victim is a young ecclesiastic named Dolat, who was being conducted to the examining magistrate in the Palais de Justice. He stabbed himself five times with a penknife, with the result that he now lies in a very critical state.

Tom Walsh, Tom Kelly, and August Vair have just been given a practical evidence of the severity of the New Jersey liquor laws. They—having no license—sold tickets for beer, and then delivered single bottles to their customers in exchange for the tickets. They have had to pay about \$1,000 for this little experiment.

The Exchequer returns from the 1st of April, 1887, to the 11th of February, 1888, show the receipts to have been £74,632,642; expenditure, £73,803,139; and balances, £829,503. In the corresponding period of last year the receipts were £75,435,825; expenditure, £76,627,961; and balances, £807,863,333.

The Anglo-French Naval Commission for the New Hebrides was signed at Paris on the 26th of January. The commission will consist of a president and two British and two French naval officers, and they will take what action they think necessary for the protection of life and property in the event of its safety being menaced.

The Constitutional Club Habitation of the Primrose League held a banquet at the Grand Hotel on Tuesday. Sir Albert Rollet, M.P., was in the chair, and among the principal speakers were the Judge Advocate-general (Mr. Marriott), Sir James Fergusson, Mr. Norris, M.P., and Sir George Chubb.

Prince Oscar of Sweden visited the Scandinavian Sailors' Temperance Home at the West India Docks on Monday, and in formally opening the building said a sincere feeling of gratitude prevailed in his country towards those who started so useful a work and who continued to labour for its success.

A serious accident has occurred on board H.M.S. Curlew, off Palma, Majorca, while engaged in Whitehead torpedo practice. The torpedo was charged when the screw propeller of the missile suddenly started revolving, and severely mutilated the hands of the torpedo inspector and the leading torpedo seamen who were working it.

At Penarth Police Court, Charles Ingram, manager of the Central Club, was fined £20, with the option of one month's imprisonment, for selling beer without a license. The defendant kept a "club," and a police inspector said that a hundred people were drinking there on Sunday night.

The liquor traffic in the Congo State is for the future, a Brussels telegram states, to be carried on under the conditions of a recent Royal decree. Licenses will be issued in order to prevent abuses. A sum of 2,000fr. will have to be paid yearly for every license, and 5,000fr. for every vessel which carries on the traffic outside of the permanent factories.

When the colonial estimates were discussed in the French Chamber the credit of 20,000,000fr. asked for Tonquin was rejected by an even vote of 256 against 256. M. Tirard, the Premier, said that if the vote meant that Tonquin must be abandoned the Government could not accept it, and he asked that a credit of 19,000,000fr. might be voted, and this was carried by 264 to 256 votes.

Judgment has been given in the Court of Appeal as to whether Messrs. Cook and Co., of Friday-street, Cheap-side, were entitled to require the New River Company to supply their premises with water by meter. Mr. Justice Kekewich had held in the affirmative; but their lordships decided that this could only apply to water supplied for working a lift, and not for such as was used for domestic purposes.

A young fellow named Blakeley had been for some time paying his attentions to Annie Easter, of Wallace, Missouri, and the other Sunday the pair went to church. When they came out the girl's father and brother met them. The brother at once drew his pistol and shot Blakeley through the jaw. Blakeley was about to draw his weapon, when the old man shot him in the forehead, killing him.

The terrible tragedy drove the unfortunate girl mad.

Lord Salisbury has arranged to visit North Wales during Easter week.

A fire, which resulted in the death of Mrs. Edwards, 80, occurred late on Monday night at 45, Hampden-street, Harrow-road.

Religious riots have occurred in Syria between Christians and Mussulmans. Several lives were lost.

The Porpoise, which is to take the place of the Wasp, recently lost on the China Station, was commissioned at Portsmouth on Wednesday by Commander R. W. White.

Two young fishermen, who left Bray with a companion on Tuesday for Wicklow Bay, were drowned by the capsizing of their boat, which was upset by a squall.

The Duke of Cambridge presided on Thursday at the half-yearly award of commissions and distribution of prizes to gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military Academy.

Orders were received at Sheerness on Thursday, directing H.M.S. Hearty to be despatched to the North Sea as senior officers' ship of the fleet protecting the fisheries.

Vice-admiral J. K. Baird has been appointed to the command of the Channel Squadron, and will be succeeded in the office of superintendent of Naval Reserves by Rear-admiral Tryon.

Mr. Seaman has been elected Common Council for the Ward of Billingsgate in the place of Mr. Deputy Bell, deceased. The polling was—for Mr. Seaman, 123; Mr. O'Dell, 108.

At Woolwich Police Court, Mr. John Blythe, head master of Powis-street Board Schools, was fined 40s. and 2s. costs, on Tuesday, for assaulting one of the pupils, a boy 12 years of age.

A woman named Sweetman has been remanded at Liverpool on a charge of cruelty to four children with whom she was found begging on a bitterly cold night, one of the children having, it was discovered, a completely paralysed arm.

At the Liverpool Police Court, Captain Thomas Riden, of the steamship Empress, has been fined £10 and costs for a breach of Plimsoll's Act in unlawfully carrying deck cargo on a voyage from Galveston within the prohibited winter season.

Russian intrigue is reported to have recommenced its work in the Balkan Peninsula, and the worst mischief is brewing at Constantinople, where the Moscow representative is endeavouring to work upon the fears of the Sultan.

Sir John Eldon Gorst, M.P., Under-secretary of State for India, was installed Worshipful Master of the Drury Lane Lodge of Freemasons on Tuesday evening, in succession to Mr. Augustus Harris.

A captain of the Salvation Army, named Maslin, belonging to Chatham, has gone mad through religious excitement. He believes he is the Saviour. He was removed to the asylum, and on his way so violent that he had to be held by four or five men and bound with ropes.

Her Majesty's ship Stork, four guns, has been commissioned in the Medway with a crew from Sheerness Royal Naval Barracks, for service on the Australian Station, where she is to be employed on surveying duty, in place of the Lark, which has been condemned as unfit for further service.

The German Reichstag has adopted the second reading of the Anti-Socialist Law Amendment Bill in the form recommended by the committee which rejected the provisions for giving increased stringency to the measure, and voted merely a prolongation of the present law for two years.

Preparations for the celebration of the silver wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales are being made at Windsor by holding a banquet on the 10th of March. There will be a grand ball given by the mayor and mayress on the 9th, and at the Castle the Queen will give a State banquet.

Charles Max Schroder, of Coote's Bay, Sydney, New South Wales, was again brought up on Tuesday at the Marlborough-street Police Court, and committed for trial on the charge of forging a number of bills of exchange in the name of the firm of Grant and Peake, jewellers.

The Gazette contains an order in council altering the areas of jurisdiction assignable to the Worshipful-street and Clerkenwell Police Courts, and defining that of the New Dalston Police Court, to be constituted near the Dalston Junction of the North London Railway.

"Buttons made of dried fresh beef blood are among the trimmings used largely this season by dressmakers." It is declared that the buttons are made in a factory near Chicago, and that some 8,000 or 10,000 gallons of the blood is utilised daily.

Miss Isabella Blanche Singer, the second daughter of a gentleman whom a Yankee print dubs "the sewing-machine celebrity," is about to become a duchess, through her marriage with Jean-Elie-Octave-Louis-Sever-Amannien, whose other and more familiar name is Duc Decazes. Elie is 24 years old.

The Queen has conferred commissions on the following soldiers:—Regimental Sergeant-major G. Waterman, of the 5th Lancers, promoted to the rank of quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant; and Sergeant-major J. Dwyne, of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, appointed quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant.

At the Oxford Police Court, Arthur Pearson Davidson was fined 40s. and costs, or fourteen days' hard labour, for assaulting two police-constables on Monday evening. The defendant, with a number of undergraduates who extinguished a public lamp, and whilst their names were being taken the defendant committed the assault complained of.

Berry Chesser, a fifteen-year-old boy, residing in the northern suburb of Rome (U.S.), has been married to Eddie Trammell, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Henry C. Trammell, of Forestville. The couple were united by Rev. Floyd M. Oswalt, of the same village; and the question now arises, are they married legally? Young Chesser are arrested.

In the Court of Arches this week, Lord Penance had before him the case of Beddoe v. Hawkes, brought by the secretary of the Bishop of Hereford against the rector of the second portion of the parish of Pontesbury, near Shrewsbury, for administering the sacrament of wine at the Eucharist on Whit Sunday, May 29th, 1887. Lord Penance admonished the respondent, and gave costs against him.

At a special meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers on Tuesday a report was brought up submitting an arrangement which it is proposed to enter into with the Brush Electric Light Company for lighting a considerable portion of the City by electricity. Should the contract be approved it will come into operation in October next year, and will last for seven years, during which period the company, who agree to supply the public lights below cost price, will have the exclusive right of way for private lighting.

The Chicago youth is a charming lad. A mysterious light on a sidewalk attracted the attention of two policemen, and on prospecting they discovered a small entrance to a cave in the ground. Soon they were in a spacious room, but at the door a thirteen-year-old revolver-armed lad challenged them. They, however, managed to secure him. A number of revolvers hung about the room, and they soon found that this was the rendezvous of a gang of youths who had been the perpetrators of several robberies.

The owner of some houses in Barnsbury was summoned to the Clerkenwell Police Court by the vestry of St. Mary, Islington, for allowing an offensive and dangerous drain to exist. The drainage was connected with an old combined drain at the back of the houses, in which there is now a stoppage. The vestry required a connection to be made with a new sewer in the front, which the defendant declined to make at his own expense. The magistrate said it seemed that the vestry wished to establish the principle that house-owners must drain into as many sewers as the vestry constructed. He dismissed the

summons, but acceded to the application of the vestry to give a case for a superior court.

The Manchester Jubilee Exhibition has resulted in a surplus of £48,299 6s. 1d.

Lord Stanley of Preston finally severed his connection with the Board of Trade on Wednesday.

No less than six suicides were reported at Berlin on Wednesday.

During January there were imported into England 68,315wt. of beef, 68,394wt. of mutton, and 25,316wt. of pork.

No less than 15,476lbs. of unseasoned meat were seized at the Edinburgh slaughter-houses during January.

At Westminster Police Court three Italians were sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment each, without the option of a fine, for sending Italian children into the streets to beg.

The returns issued this week show that the number of paupers in London is 110,319, as compared with 104,253 at the corresponding time of last year, 100,517 in 1886, and 97,779 in 1885.

Hare hunting is so a San Francisco paper declares—becoming a popular recreation with ladies in North Carolina. They sometimes spend whole days in the field.

A number of Ohio men in Kansas have organised an Ohio Club, the motto of which is, "The sun of Ohio never shone on the face of an ugly woman."

A railway porter named Steel has obtained a verdict in the Queen's Bench for £130 damages against the International Tobogganing Company for injuries sustained by his wife at the Crystal Palace.

James Hutton falsified a cash-book belonging to the Wath and Mexborough district of the Ancient Order of Foresters, and was rewarded for the act, at Leeds Assizes this week with twelve months' imprisonment.

Killarney, with a population of 3,000 persons, has seventy-eight public-houses; Mitchellstown, with a population of 2,467, has sixty-two; and Castleland, with a population of 1,500, possesses fifty-two.

George Brierley Grogan, who resides at Hulme, was formerly employed as cashier by Messrs. George Howarth and Co., of Manchester. He admits their charge of embezzling £4,000 in the last four years.

The annual dinner in aid of the Dramatic and Musical Sick Fund was held on Wednesday evening at the Hotel Metropole, Mr. H. L. W. Lawson, M.P., presiding. Subscriptions were announced to the amount of nearly £700.

It is estimated that pin factories in New England turn out 10,800,000 pins yearly, and that other factories in the States bring the number up to 13,000,000,000. This is equal to about one pin a day for every inhabitant of the United States.

Nearly 200 gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military College have just been appointed to second lieutenancies in the cavalry and line, having passed the necessary examinations in tactics.

The Registrar-general's return of mortality for the week ended the 11th inst. shows that the London death-rate stood at 22.8 per thousand, and that the deaths from measles, scarlet fever, and whooping-cough had declined.

Alderman Sir Francis W. Truscott was on Thursday appointed by the Court of Common Council as a representative of the City on the Metropolitan Board of Works, in the room of the late Sir John Stables.

At the meeting of the Common Council on Thursday it was resolved to vote £210 to the fund being raised by the mayor and corporation of Windsor for the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, to be held in Windsor Great Park next year.

A fire broke out on Thursday morning in the drapery establishment of Mr. D. G. Evans, Cardiff, resulting in the complete destruction of the premises. Ten assistants, five of whom were young ladies, escaped from the upper windows in their night dresses.

Dr. Forbes Winslow having examined the man, Alan William Richardson, who is now under arrest for causing the death of a man and injuries to two others by shooting them at Ramsgate, has come to the conclusion that Richardson is of unsound mind and unable to plead.

There is more money in the branch of promise business in New York than in anything else. A rich old gentleman there has been sentenced to pay a progressive woman 45,000 dollars, for making the remark that he would marry her, and for the privilege of calling her his "Bunny."

An alarming fire broke out on Wednesday at the London Orphan Asylum, Watford, resulting in the destruction of a schoolroom on the boys' side. The flames were confined to this portion of the buildings by the efforts of the Watford Fire Brigade.

At Leeds Assizes, Joseph Longbottom pleaded guilty to several charges of forgery, embezzlement, and falsifying accounts in connection with the Leeds United Loan Society, of which he was manager. The total defalcations amounted to £30,000. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

At Bristol on Thursday the inquiry into the loss of the Norwegian barque Freidis and thirteen hands, during a collision with the Dominion steamer Toronto in the Irish Channel, was concluded. The court found that the Toronto had not been navigated in a seamanlike manner, and suspended the captain's certificate for six months.

It is said that Mr. Cunningham Graham has had a suit made similar to that which he is now wearing in prison, and that he intends to appear in it in the House. It is doubtful whether the officials would allow Mr. Graham to enter the House in a broad-arrow knickerbocker suit, but they may be circumvented.

Major-general Edward Michell was, at the Marylebone Police Court on Tuesday, fined 40s., and ordered to pay £2 2s. costs, for having travelled on a first-class carriage on the Metropolitan Railway with a third-class ticket on the 30th of January. There were seven other similar charges against the defendant, and in each of these cases he was fined 1s. and 2s. costs.

They have discovered another English nobleman in disguise in America. This time the discovery was not made until the unfortunate fellow was found dead in a little box-cabin at Texarkana, Ark. There he had previously lived in great poverty. "Dr. John Gordon" was his popular sobriquet, but his name is now linked with that of the Aberdeen family, and the journalists hint that his real title was "Viscount Gordon."

The Nottingham magistrates have committed for trial a man who was charged on his own confession with murdering his daughter, aged 6, by cutting her throat with a razor, on the 7th inst. The child's mother died in September last, and the prisoner married again five weeks later, but a coronation soon took place. The prisoner, it is alleged, drank heavily, and the medical evidence was that the prisoner's brain had been affected.

Lord Brassey on Tuesday delivered an address before the members of the Royal Colonial Institute, giving his recent impressions in Australia. The Earl of Dunraven presided. Lord Brassey dealt mainly with the prospects afforded in the colonies to emigrants from the mother country. In West Australia the wages of all classes of workmen were about 10s. for a day of eight hours. A working man with no prospect of employment at home would probably gain by emigration.

A painter, living in Bethnal Green, bought some bread at a local baker's, and, thinking it light, took it to a tea-shop to have it weighed, and found it was three ounces under the weight. Thereupon he summoned the baker to the Worshipful-street Police Court. He took this step, he said, in the interest of the poor, of whom he was one, not knowing that he would be entitled to half the penalty inflicted. The magistrate said the case raised a nice and a new point, which he would consider.

## THE HOME SECRETARY AND SIR C. WARREN.

## Application for Summons.

Mr. E. Dillon Lewis on Tuesday handed to Mr. Vaughan at Bow-street the information upon which he intended to found his application for a summons against the Home Secretary and Sir C. Warren in reference to the right of public meeting in Trafalgar-square. Mr. Vaughan said he had read the information, the general terms of which seemed to be exactly the same as those discussed in the case he had recently sent for trial—viz., that of the Queen against John Burns and Cunningham Graham. Those questions had been discussed and decided by a judge of the High Court. The questions were as to the right of public meeting in Trafalgar-square, and also as to the conduct of the police in dispersing processions which were concentrating themselves, or were about to concentrate themselves, on Trafalgar-square. He was sitting there as a court of summary jurisdiction, and it was not competent for him to review the decision which had been given by a judge of the High Court. Nor was it competent in view of that decision for him to go to any purpose of weakening the authority of such a decision, or for the purpose of inducing him to turn counter to the decision. That being so, he could not comply with Mr. Lewis's request and grant the summons. Mr. Lewis said he would apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus.

## An Action Against Sir C. Warren Withdrawn.

The plaintiff in the action against Sir Charles Warren, which was to have been heard at the Southwark County Court on Thursday afternoon, has withdrawn from the case. It appears that a police-constable had forcibly pulled a lighted torch from the hands of Mr. Glanville, a member of the Rotherhithe Liberal and Radical Association, and it was contended that he was prevented from taking part in a procession at Mill Pond Bridge on the 24th October. The object of the action for assault was to test the right of Sir Charles Warren to give orders such as those carried out on the day in question.

## LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION BILL.

Copies have been issued by the Government of the Bill to Amend the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and the School Boards Act, 1885, as far as relates to the election of the School Board of London. It is introduced by Colonel Hughes, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Guyer Hunter, Mr. Lafone, Sir W. Kay-Shuttleworth, and Mr. Isaacs. The bill is forth that it is expedient to alter the divisions of the metropolis as fixed by previous Acts, and to increase the number of the divisions to 19 instead of 11, and the number of members to 71 instead of 55. The proposed representation is as follows:—Marylebone and Paddington, 5 members; Hampstead and St. Pancras, 5; Finsbury, 3; Islington, 4; Camberwell and Newington, 3; Lambeth, 4; Clapham, Battersea, and Wandsworth,







**FOR SALE—(CONTINUED)**

**FOR SALE—(CONTINUED).**

**FOR SALE—(CONTINUED).**

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REDDEE HEAL ALL a grateful warmth to the part  
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Price per Bottle, 1s. 1½d.

**Sole Proprietors:**  
**BARCLAY AND SONS,**

**B**REDGE'S HEAL ALL.  
90, FARRINGTON-STREET,  
LONDON.

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**MRS. JOHNSON'S**  
**AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.**

**MRS. JOHNSON'S  
AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.**

The best, safest, and most effectual  
remedy for Painful Teething in Infants.

**JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.** It has saved many children from convulsions, allays and prevents inflammation of the gums, and assists the passage of the teeth. Its taste is highly agreeable.

Unlike most so-called soothers, contains no narcotics, and cannot upset the stomach. All Chemists keep it. Price 1s. 1½d. Proprietors, **BARCLAY AND SONS, LONDON.**

**MRS. JOHNSON'S**

AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP

MRS. JOHNSON'S

AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP

TRADE **S. S. S.** MARK.

**SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.**

Is entirely a vegetable preparation, containing no Mercury, Potash, Arsenic, or other poisonous substances.

**6d. SWIFT'S SPECIFIC, S. S. S.**  
Has cured hundreds of cases of Epithelioma or Cancer of the Skin, & thousands of cases of Eczema, Blood Humour, Skin Diseases, and hundreds of thousands of cases of Scrofulous Blood Poison, and Blood Taint.

**WHAT THE HOME PEOPLE SAY OF THE**  
**SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.**  
We know the gentlemen who own and control the Swift Specific Co., they are prominent citizens of our State, men

Time.  
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Time.  
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means and high character

HENRY D. McDANIEL, Governor of Ga.  
GEO. HILLIER, Mayor of Atlanta.  
PAUL BOWERS, Cashier, Atlanta National Bank.  
J. H. PORTER, President, Merchants' Bank.  
L. Q. C. LAMAN, Secretary Interior, U.S.A.  
JOSEPH E. BROWN, Senator, U.S.A.  
Atlanta, Ga., U.S.A., October 12th, 1887.

LIVING WITNESSES.

Time.  
sches.

MRS. SARAH POWELL, 32, Russell-street, Hyde-road, V.  
Gorton, Manchester, writes:—

"I suffered with a Cancer on my tongue, which came  
putting me in the grave. I took Swift's Specific, and to-d-  
can walk and talk well as anybody. I owe everything  
S. S. S. My recovery has been a wonder to my friends."

Time.  
ladies.

MISS L. WATTS, No. 1, Westminster Chambers, Victo-  
street, London, S.W., says:—

"For two years I suffered with chronic affection of the  
"

I tried every method and many remedies without doing good until I gave Swift's Specific a thorough trial. I am now cured of the skin affection, and have gained in flesh, and general health. I am ready to answer all questions."

S. S. S.—Swift's Specific, sold by all Chemists and Pharmaceutical Dealers. Prices—Liquid,  $\text{ea. } 6d.$  per bottle.  $\text{Sa. } 6d.$  per package; posted on receipts of above price. See treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, posted free.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CO.,

ST. SNOW HILL LONDON, E.C.







FROM THE PROPRIETOR OF  
**BEECHAM'S PILLS,**  
 ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE,

TO THE READERS OF THIS PAPER.

**DO YOU DOUBT**

**BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD?**

If so, read the remarks gathered from letters just received from some of the most prominent members of the Drug Trade. I have so far refrained from publishing Testimonials from private individuals (although I am greatly indebted to thousands who have thanked me for the benefits derived from my Pills), as I have found unprincipled persons offering to testify anything if paid for so doing, but the following will convince the most sceptical that my Advertisement is not exaggerated:

From Buxton.  
 "My experience amply confirms your printed statement to the effect that your Pills have the largest sale of any Patent Medicine extant."

From Beverley.  
 "Your Pills certainly take the lead amongst Patents, as their sale is double that of any other."

From Burton-on-Trent.  
 "I am selling more Beecham's Pills than any other Patent Medicine. This I lay to their actual worth."

From Belfast.  
 "Your Pills are beating all others totally now."

From Bolton.  
 "I find your Pills sell better than any other Patent Medicine."

From Birkenhead.  
 "I sell more of your Pills than any other Patent Medicine."

From Cullen.  
 "During the last 12 months the sale of your Pills has increased very considerably, in fact, they are the most popular family Pill of any patent preparative we sell."

From Canterbury.  
 "Your Pills command premier sale over all other Pills in this neighbourhood."

From Dovercourt.  
 "Your Pills are having the largest sale here of any Patent Medicine I have sold during the past 30 years."

From Dawlish.  
 "We sell more of your Pills than all others put together."

From Dundee.  
 "I sell twenty boxes of your Pills for one of any other maker."

From Epping.  
 "No other Pills have a tithe part of the sale with us that yours have."

From Elland.  
 "I sell more of your Pills than any other kind, and hear them well spoken of."

From Great Horton.  
 "I sell more of 'Beecham's Pills' than all other patents put together."

From Grangemouth.  
 "Your Pills have a larger sale than any other Patent."

From Gravesend.  
 "The sale of your Pills I find far exceeds any other patent."

From Hessele, Hull.  
 "I sell more Beecham's Pills than I have ever sold of any other medicine in my experience, and have heard more of their good effects also. There is an increasing demand."

From Haddington.  
 "The sale of your Pills far surpasses that of all others."

From Ilkestone.  
 "Your Pills have a very good sale in this town, they have taken the lead of all others."

From Kidderminster.  
 "I sell a good quantity of your Pills, in fact, more than any other kind of Patent Medicine."

From London (Walham Green).  
 "We have a very large sale of your Pills, and may say the largest of any patent pills."

From Millwall, E.  
 "Your Pills have the greatest sale of anything I keep in stock."

From Holloway-road, N.  
 "We are selling more of your Pills than any other kind."

From Islington, N.  
 "I have a large sale for your Pills, in fact, I find them very well spoken of in this neighbourhood."

From Liverpool.  
 "We sell more of Beecham's Pills than ever. We have scores of regular customers for them, which proves, if proof is required, that the Pills are what the Proprietor claims them to be."

From Leicester.  
 "I sell more of your Pills than any other advertised."

From Nottingham.  
 "Have a very large sale for your Pills, I might say as much as all other patents put together."

From Oldham.  
 "We do a considerable trade in your Pills, in fact, they are the best selling Pills that we keep."

From Plumstead, Kent.  
 "The sale of Beecham's Patent Pills largely increased during the past twelve months. They are much praised for their efficacy."

From Rhymney.  
 "I find the sale of your Pills larger than that of any other patent medicine."

From Selby.  
 "I find 'Beecham's Pills' the most saleable patent medicine of the present day."

From Saffron Walden.  
 "I sell a large quantity of your Pills, they have outstripped others."

From Selkirk.  
 "Of all patent medicines I find Beecham's Pills the most saleable."

From St. Just.  
 "My sale of your Pills is very good, sell more of them than any other patent, three to one."

From Stanmore.  
 "I sell more of your Pills than of any other patent."

From Scarborough.  
 "We sell more of your Pills than any other."

From York.  
 "I sell five times as many of your Pills than I do of any other patent medicine."

From Royston, Herts.  
 "Your Pills sell better than any other proprietary medicine I have sold for upwards of 40 years."

From Rutherglen.  
 "Beecham's Pills are the most popular Pills in this district, we sell large numbers of them."

From Ulverston.  
 "Your Pills have a wonderful sale with me, never seem to flag in the least as do other patents, their sale keeps steady, and they are well spoken of."

From West Auckland.  
 "We are selling very few Pills but yours."

From Wellingborough.  
 "I sell more of your Pills than any patent medicine."

THESE LETTERS, WITH HUNDREDS MORE BEARING SIMILAR PROOF THAT

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**

STAND WITHOUT A RIVAL, ARE IN MY POSSESSION, THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES BEING WITHHELD WITH THE OBJECT OF NOT RENDERING THE WRITERS UNPOPULAR AMONG LESS SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE PROPRIETORS.

**THOMAS BEECHAM.**